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TRADITIONAL 'GALA MEETING' HELD ON EVE OF MAY DAY

Leaders Attend

LD301344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The best individuals and collectives from all areas of life in our society were presented with high state awards today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle, in recognition of their honest and diligent work for the development of our common homeland, socialist Czechoslovakia.

The traditional gala meeting on the eve of the May Day holiday is being attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart, members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit Commission; and other officials.

Hoffmann Opens Celebration

LD301354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Good morning, esteemed listeners, from the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle. Today is Wednesday 30 April 1986, a day before May Day. [Czechoslovak National Anthem is played] After the Czechoslovak National Anthem, Comrade Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, comes to the microphone:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic, esteemed guests, dear and esteemed comrades! I open the festive gala meeting in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle at which our society traditionally pays tribute to all those who, by their examplary work and creative activity, contributed exceptionally to the implementation of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front and the development of our homeland. Thirty-five years have passed since the first gala meeting in this hall, at which Comrade Klement Gottwald presented the first Orders of Republic and Orders of Labor. The rich results of the devoted work of millions and the examplary work of the best to socialism, the successes achieved in the whole period of which we are proud, were assessed during the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. The balance sheet of results of the construction of an advanced socialist society in the past 15 years, Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the good work of Czechoslovak people was examined recently at the 17th CPCZ Congress. Since the gala meeting on the eve of May Day last year, we have noted a number of remarkable creative deeds and labor feats inspired, above all, by the 40th anniversary of the liberation, the 27th CPSU Congress, the 17th CPCZ Congress, the 65th anniversary of the birth of the CPCZ, and other important events which have evoked and continue to evoke an increase in working activity of teams and individuals. These feats have led to the birth of new informal movements of working initiative, pledges, and socialist competition.

At present, at meetings in all regions of the Republic, hundreds of exemplary workers are receiving their awards. And you, the best of them, are gathered here at the Prague Castle to receive gold stars and titles of Heroes of Socialist Labor, the Highest Orders and State Prizes of Klement Gottwald. This is why we welcome you, dear and esteemed comrades, who will receive awards, with exceptional joy. We hope that for you today remains linked with wonderful impressions and at the same time remains a permanent stimulus for further creative activity. [applause] We also welcome your relatives, representatives of all organizations and organs, members of the diplomatic corps, and other guests. I declare the gala meeting open and ask Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak SR, to deliver his festive address. [end recording]

Strougal Addresses Gathering

LD301455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak SR, on occasion of May Day celebrations in Spanish Hall in Prague Castle on 30 April -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Czechoslovak SR, comrades, friends, esteemed guests. We gather again on the eve of the May Day holiday and the glorious May days, when with respect and gratitude we recall the unforgettable days of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army and when in the spirit of the tradition of the socialist era, we pay tribute to the honest and creative work, to all those who have been an example and increased the wealth of this beautiful country. We are aware of the fact that behind all that we have achieved, there is man, his faith and aspirations, the ability to perfect the conditions of his life, to utilize the strength of spirit, talent, and skills of his hands. A constructor and creator, who under the leadership of our Communist Party, has implemented much of that about which his predecessors dreamed. We have to pay tribute to those who did not live to see it, and to thank sincerely those who are still among us.

We live in a period when we reply to the urgent questions of our further development. This was clearly discussed at the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists, which adopted a far-reaching and inspiring program of acceleration of the entire development of Soviet society. Its analyzing conclusions and the strategic decisions proceeding from them, show that we are entering a new time that requires new thinking and, above all new deeds.

The 17th CPCZ Congress also dealt broadly with topical questions and plans for the future in the development of our country. It has also armed us with a well thought-out program. It has shown us where to focus our attention, which obstacles have to be overcome, what tasks we have to fulfill in order to advance and achieve a higher level of maturity in our socialist society. Its ideas, conclusions, and conviction about the necessary acceleration of socioeconomic development create favorable prerequisites for a new boom of initiative and devoted activity of people. This is a program for each citizen of this country because it has been consistently drafted in harmony with current and future interests and needs. The extent of the further improvement in the conditions for the life and work of people naturally depends directly on how we implement our plans and aims. It is thus subjected to much greater demands on everything and everybody. It is, however, at the same time a great opportunity for those who are interested in the best utilization of their knowledge, activity, and initiative. Our future goals, by their very essence, are attractive above all for the young generation, for young people, because the present stage of the scientific-technical development, the birth and development of new spheres of human activity, new types of work, and demanding of the intellect and knowledge, give a wide scope for the utilization of all positive features of the youth.

The program is given, and on the agenda is the task to unite all forces for its consistent fulfillment.

It has been said more than once that the basic question is in the need to stir the human factor to greater activity. Becasue namely it is in people, in their knowledge and ability, in their effort to perfect their ability and achieve new heights of knowledge and abilities that the greatest wealth of our society lies. Utilizing this vast potential is also our greatest reserve. Our interest and duty is to stir people to the greatest possible activiy, so that they do not lose courage in current and future struggles that will and must be waged against all that is out of date, exhausted, and obsolete in our environment and in us. In this way they are able to overcome energetically everything in our path. We have to cultivate and create a climate of creative activity and not be satisfied with past achievements. We must win everyone over to give, in the interest of the common cause and in his own interest, all the best he can, all the best which is in him. You show it by your work, by its convincing results. This is why the sincere thanks of our whole society belongs to you with full justification, and at the same time also to all those who in our whole country, at various jobs, work well and honestly and by their specific deeds and new approaches document the faith in the policy of the CPCZ, love for their homeland, and devotion to the cause of socialism and peace. We need this very much today indeed -- your example, your initiative, and your attitude toward society matters.

I stress this because despite the achieved results of which we are rightly proud, we need this initiative and committed attitude more and more from the point of view of the present and future tasks. This is why at the 17th CPCZ Congress, the appeal for no one to stand aside in this effort sounded so urgent. It is addressed to the working class and peasants, but also to scientists and technicians, artists, teachers, those active in culture, and managers -- simply the entire public. This is at the same time an appeal for the development of initiative of all social organizations of the National Front, and deputies whom we shall elect in May to the highest representative bodies and National Committees of all levels. We need honest, devoted, and high quality work everywhere -- work that is supported by the knowledge that only a prospering society, as a result of a teamwork, can satisfy better and better the needs and interests of each individual.

Demands on scientists, engineers, and technicians are increasing significantly, demands that results in this sphere are utilized fast and broadly, above all, in material production. Our program of modernizing the national economy is in its essence namely a matter for science and technology. Only through this way can we today provide the necessary growth of labor productivity, to achieve high technical quality and standard of production. We all know well that it is in the quality of work that the greatest and most easily mobilized reserve today consists, the utilization of which, of course, requires the strengthening of work and production discipline, a high level of responsibility, and pride in our own enterprise and works; it naturally, also requires high demands on each other.

In the program of the further development of our country, the entire intellectual sphere has an important and honorable place; culture, all forms of the arts and education are present everywhere in our personal and social life as an inseparable part -- it is a more and more important sphere which enriches life and makes it more beautiful and increases the ability of man to live his life more purposefully and fulfill his mission. People as builders and creators of values who want at the same time to use as best as possible the fruits of their work cannot do so without a high level of maturity, education, qualification, and cultural standards in the boadest sense of the word. The higher the goals the socieity sets itself, the higher also are the damends on the moral profile of each of its members, for him to find the right place in the struggle for social progress.

We have strict demands in every respect on the entire managerial sphere, because any kind of management is in its essence the managment of people -- work with man, in other words. Expertise is linked quite organically with the need to understand people, to be able to win them over, to convince them and direct them toward the fulfillment of even the most complex tasks. Management is thus an exceptionally demanding profession; it is no accident that we pay such great attention to it today be it in the selection of cadres, the methods of work or the mechanics of it all. Here too we have to remind ourselves of the words of our General Secretary and President of the Republic Comrade Husak at the 17th congress -- that the yardsticks that were suitable yesterday are not enough today and will be even less suitable tomorrow.

Comrades, friends, esteemed guests! Mankind is approaching the third millenium. It has now the oportunity to look at its home from great hights, it penetrates still deeper and deeper into the secrets of nature and life. Mankind has greater and greater possibilities to solve, by joint efforts, its growing global problems. At the same time it has to resist, and today more than ever before, the serious threat of thermonuclear war, because the words and also deeds, above all of the top representatives of U.S. imperialism, leave no one in doubt that they do not give up their dreams about world rule, that they have not yet lost their appetite for risky ventures, that they despise the rights and aspirations of others, that they ignore the present international reality. Nothing can obscure the essence of the policy of the United States -- its aim is, at any cost, to change in its favor the present military balance and balance of forces on the world scene. All means and methods are good for them, lies and demagogy not excluded.

The whole progressive world resolutely rejects the long-term escalation of the anti-peace policy of the United States, which now during the provocative military actions in Libya caused the death of scores of civilians, including children. Together with our allies, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, we have sharply condemned this piratic action. In this serious time we are yet again fully aware of the most urgent task of the present time -- to remove permanently from the life of manking the threat of wor, to fulfill their centuries-long aspiration for peace. We are convinced that people will be able to do this. Our optimism lies far from only in the old hope and faith in good; it has a realistic and reliable basis -- the consistency and firmness of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the whold socialist community, the certainty that socialism has enough strength to avert the danger that threatens mankind. This also includes trust in the strength of the antiwar movement in the world, which understands the necessity to do everything for the development of events to go through a calmer and more sensible course. Also important is faith in the healthy common sense of mankind, the conviction that there is no country in the world whose people would be indifferent to the problems of the preservation of world peace.

We fight for peace also by the development and construction of our Republic, with which we contribute to the growth of the influence and authority of the whole community of socialist states. In this resides another important aspect of all that which we do and will continue to make our homeland a calm and generous home for all who contribute to it. This is the policy that the CPCZ has been asserting and implementing during its 65-year long existence.

Conrades and esteemed friends, you who are receiving the highest awards today also contribute to this great and just struggle by your exceptional share. You come from various spheres of our life, there are among you masters of their trade from workers and farmers, outstanding engineers and designers, representatives of science and technology, artists, doctors, teachers, well-tested leading managerial workers, organizers, and successful representatives of other spheres of human activity.

Today, you will receive high state awards for all that you have done so far because our society respects deeply the results of your work; and we believe you will continue to contribute to the development of our country and the life of our people. We appreciate your devotion, your hard work and efforts to deal with obstacles and problems, the understanding and feeling for all that is new, the high level of maturity, simply, all that is to typical of those who are striving for social progress. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of General Secretary and President of the Republic Comrade Gusav Husak, on behalf of the Central Committee of the National Front, the Central Councils of Trade Unions, the Federal Government and Governments of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, I thank you for all that you have done for our homeland. Sincere gratitude belongs also to all those who have helped you, who supported and reliably backed you up, to working teams, your close colleagues and families. I wholeheartedly congratulate you on the awards and I am firmly convinced that your example will become an appeal for further creative deeds that will assist the fulfillment of demanding goals of our socialist society set by the 17th CPCZ Congress in the interests of us all, in the interests of the further development of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak SR. [applause]

Hoffmann Closes Festivities

LD301503 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Closing speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at May Day ceremonies held in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle on 30 April -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Let your example, your outstanding working results, and their high appreciation become an impetus for the further boom of working initiative, for the new creative deeds of millions of working people in the construction of the socialist homeland, for its future prosperity. I now invite you, comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Republic, on behalf of the Federal Government and the Central Council of Trade Unions, to a friendly meeting with representatives of the party, state and trade unions in Prague Castle. The gala meeting ends. Honor to our common work! [applause]

JANAK, PITRA ADDRESS REGIONAL CPSL COMMITTEE

LD290450 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The West Slovak regional committee of the CPSL discussed at its meeting today a Presidium report on the tasks facing the CPSL regional organization in securing the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee, stressed in the report since the deliberations of the congresses, our society has entered a new stage of speeding up social and economic development through intensification and faster application of the results achieved by science and technology. He pointed to the need to be more consistent in ensuring the quality and effectiveness of production and in motivating all workers in this regard.

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, discussed in detail in the ensuing debate questions concerning the improvement of the quality of managerial and organizational work in the economy. In particular he discussed the role of work collectives in pushing through the line of effective intensification and high degree of economy.

PRESIDIUM PUBLISHES LETTER ON ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Introduction to Letter

AU290951 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed introduction, headlined "To Act More Consistently Against Negative Phenomena, in Accordance With the Conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress," to the publication of the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organizations on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee and its agencies are paying purposeful attention to the efforts of party bodies and organizations to translate the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress into life. Central party and state agencies and social organizations as well as lower-level party organizations -- down to the primary organizations -- have adopted, and are adopting, appropriate measures to ensure the resolutions of the congress in political and organizational terms.

In the spirit of the "Proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR National Front Central Committee on the Elections to Representative Bodies," the drive to implement the conclusions of the congress is closely connected with the partywide and nationwide activity before the upcoming elections. Coming to the foreground in this working and political activity is, in particular, the development of a creative and businesslike atmosphere and productive work coupled with the deepening of socialist democracy and with reinforcing order, discipline, and socialist ethics and legality.

Party and state agencies have on several occasions, especially in the last few years, dealt with these issues and adopted a number of special measures. The "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organizations on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline" of February 1983 holds an especially important place among them, due to its comprehensive nature and political relevance. This document generalized experiences, critically analyzed the situation in individual sectors, and formulated the tasks of waging a consistent struggle against negative phenomena, especially with regard to the creation of prophylactic measures to prevent such phenomena from arising. Agencies of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission have often reverted to this document and reviewed its implementation. They noted the positive response which it encountered in the party as well as the achievement of some progress in the struggle against antisocial phenomena. However, they criticized the fact that in a number of places the requirements formulated in the letter have not been enforced with the necessary consistency. Not everywhere has the discussion of the letter been backed by specific measures in local conditions and not everywhere has it been coupled with a comprehensive political struggle aimed at changing unwarranted practices.

In this connection the agencies of the CPCZ Central Committee also more than once dealt with specific tasks concerning the deepening of control activity in the party and all areas of social activity and adopted principles concerning the deepening of the leading role of the party in people's control committees and commissions.

The 17th congress also paid considerable attention to those issues. It urgently required the most consistent introduction of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium into practice as a prerequisite for establishing favorable conditions for the implementation of the strategic line of the congress.

It drew attention to the lasting validity of this document, deepened its content in many respects, and developed it further in the spirit of the main tasks of the present and the long-term prospects of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society. The Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th congress therefore explicitly stressed the need to raise party responsibility for the fuller application of the principles of the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline" in practical life.

Some time ago, the document was disseminated through internal party challenges. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has now decided to publish this document to make it possible for the broad public to get to know it and to assimilate its principles. The tightening of discipline, order, and responsibility and the observance of socialist legality and ethics are important parts of good quality, highly organized, and efficient work in all sectors and all professions.

The general requirement to work honestly and to behave in accordance with the norms of the socialist society applies to every employee and citizen of our homeland. It is also true, as has repeatedly been stressed, that the higher the rank of an employee, the higher also is his social responsibility before the party and the people.

Central Committee Letter

AU291116 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 3

["Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organizations on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline"]

[Text] On the basis of a profound and comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the long-term general line of building a developed socialist society, the 16th congress of our party rightly reached the conclusion that "the Czechoslovak people, guided by the Communist Party, successfully continued to build socialism, multiplied the material and spiritual wealth of our homeland, and strengthened the socialist system." Even under the currently more complicated international and domestic conditions, this constitutes a reliable basis for the further socialist development of society. We must defend, consolidate, and promote this socialist development and use it as efficiently and as economically as possible for further advancement.

The successful development of the socialist society is contingent upon the consistent and systematic application and observance of Marxist-Leninist principles in all areas. One of them is the tenet that the source of the wealth of the socialist society and its citizens can only be honest, industrious labor, which is rewarded according to its amount, quality, and social importance. In ensuring further development, we can distribute and consume only what we create by our own honest labor. This applies to society as a whole as well as to every individual citizen. The absolute majority of the working people fully identifies with this tenet. They work for the benefit of the socialist society honestly and selflessly, including during their free time and sometimes even without claiming any immediate material reward. Contrasting sharply with this endeavor is the conduct of those who enrich themselves at the expense of society or their fellow citizens. They do so in various ways, often without any inhibitions and in contravention of socialist ethics. There also exist other manifestations of antisocial behavior and conduct of some citizens that are at gross variance with laws and the principles of socialist cohabitation. Such antisocial acts of individuals do not always encounter vigorous and effective condemnation and sanctions.

Unlawful acquisitions of property or other forms of personal gain have a negative political impact on people's minds and conduct. This is true, in particular, of cases when the possessions of some citizens and their way of life are evidently in disproportion to their legitimate earnings and possibilities of acquiring property. This is particularly grave in instances that concern some ranking employees in responsible posts. In its consequences this is damaging to the authority of the party and the interests of the socialist society and our adversaries take advantage of it, even for ideological subversion.

Antisocial phenomena that we must resist more effectively and consistently occur most frequently in the following forms:

-- theft of property in socialist ownership, such as material, equipment, merchandise, fuels, and the like; violations of duty in dispensing financial and material resources of socialist organizations; abuse of rank for personal enrichment; creation of so-called black funds to finance unauthorized activities;

-- illicit use of property in socialist ownership to grant gifts, all kinds of courtesy tokens, and favors, for instance in building family homes or recreational facilities; free repairs of cars and other articles belonging to private persons from the resources of economic organizations, with the aim of obtaining advantages for oneself or some other persons;

-- the acquisition of property in socialist ownership by individuals on the basis of low estimates of the value of real estate or equipment; clearance sales of materials below their actual current value or the tranting of preemptive rights; illicit enrichment by agreements on work to be performed outside the job contract or as a side-job, with this work then often being carried out within the framework of regular working hours for which the employee concerned receives a salary;

-- illicit earnings in cases when remuneration is not commensurate with the quality and amount of work done; unjustified changes in the plan and doctored statements on plan fulfillment aimed at achieving, by way of various machinations, the meeting of conditions for the payment of premiums, bonuses, and profit shares;

-- bribery, which finds its expression in various sectors of social life and in various forms. The aim is to gain either personal favor or favor for one's organization, frequently to ensure unwarranted benefits for its employees;

-- cheating customers in trade and services with respect to the price, weight, or quality of merchandise sold, which in some sectors -- especially in the trade with fruit, vegetables, and meat -- accounts for a large source of unearned income;

-- preferential sales of articles that are in short supply or preferential execution of repair jobs for citizens in return for a bribe or counterservices. The shortage of goods and services that are in great demand is often artificially created by those who provide the sale or services, with the aim of obtaining personal gain;

-- unauthorized private entrepreneurial or other gainful occupations by individuals who do not pessess the national committee's permit, which then become a source of disproportionate earnings; the illicit use of facilities of socialist organizations in manufacturing, transport, trade, the local economy, health care, and other branches for one's own gainful activity.

These antisocial activities amount to a blatant violation of the moral and legal principles of the life of a socialist society; they are a manifestation of the relics of the capitalist order and a relapse into petit bourteois ways. Some people ignore all criteria of ethics and social responsibility and view bribes as a matter of course. This is particularly immoral in areas such as the treatment of the sick or the education of the young generation, which society ensures fully and free of charge.

The 16th CPCZ Congress stressed the need to wage a resolute struggle against those who live at the expense of society and against all types of parasitism and racketeering.

The highest party and state bodies have adopted a number of measures aimed at reinforcing socialist legality, deepening cost efficiency in spending financial and material resources, increasing control, making use of working people's suggestions, and the like, about which you have already been informdd. Nonetheless we are not succeeding everywhere in adequately facing up to the emergence and persistence of some antisocial phenomena.

In discussing a report on the problem of imposing more effective sanctions on property gained from dishonest sources, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium critically examined this issue in a broader context. It critically noted that in some areas managerial bodies do not sufficiently penalize such negative trends, do not consistently apply legal regulations and guidelines for control activity, and do not react in due course and responsibly to weighty notifications from the working people. It stressed the duty of all state, economic, and social agencies and organizations, in particular, to deal consistently and vigorously with all antisocial phenomena and charged them with adopting a set of measures in this respect (aimed, above all, at protecting the socialist economy, deepening managerial and control activity, and the like).

On the basis of the outcome of this session, the CSSR Government submitted to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium a set of measures aimed at forestalling illicit enrichment and ensuring the imposition of more effective sanctions on property and property gains originating from dishonest sources. On 22 November 1982, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed its approval of the measures proposed by the CSSR Government.

The set of measures is comprehensive in nature and concerns all state, economic, and social organizations.

The adopted measures place the main emphasis on making a more consistent use of existing legal norms and of control in all sectors of social life and on overcoming shortcomings that permit the persistence of antisocial phenomena in production, distribution, and consumption. They also call for improving the administration and protection of national property.

In the activity of national committees it is necessary to raise the level of protection against illicit enrichment, to reinforce prevention, and to apply sanctions more consistently. National committees must deepen and intensify cooperation with the National Security Corps and the prosecution in the struggle against violations of socialist legality. With regard to the activity of the National Security Corps, the measures provide for an improvement in their methods of work in exposing, clarifying, and documenting criminal activity that is the source of illicit enrichment.

An important role in the struggle against antisocial phenomena is attributed to the agencies and organizations of the National Front, especially to the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, because success depends on the support of the absolute majority of citizens who work and live honestly.

Of crucial significance in this struggle is to raise demands on the more vigorous safeguarding of citizens' needs by production, trade, and services and to improve the quality of the work of managerial employees by carrying out consistent control of the departments and activities which they supervise, by making them personally accountable for discovered shortcomings, and by adopting effective remedial measures and making sure that they are implemented.

Constant attention must be devoted to the protection of property in socialist ownership, especially protection against theft and damage, and to erecting barriers against the antisocial conduct of some individuals.

Equally important is effective and systematic political-educational work directed against the causes of the emergence of negative phenomena, as worked out by the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, especially offensive propaganda exposing the exponents of these phenomena. Consistent use must be made of all forms of preventative-educational work, especially by state agencies, national committees, and social organizations. A coordinated and systematic struggle must be waged for the consistent observance of socialist legality at every place of work and by every citizen. This is a national cause; we must activate the entire political system of our society and deepen the leading role of the party in this area.

The support for the program of the 16th congress which the working people and citizens expressed in the elections and by their initiative in work and political activity in implementing this program obliges party bodies and organizations to more effectively help eliminate all that weakens this endeavor and activity, to wage a more energetic struggle against all shortcomings, against manifestations that are incompatible with socialism, against relics of the bourgeois and petty bourgeois way of thinking and ethics.

Effective struggle against shortcomings of every sort requires that party bodies and organizations not only discuss cases of violations of state and party discipline, but that they deal with them in a resolute and principled way, that they insist on their elimination, and draw the appropriate conclusions. In accordance with the party statutes, they must call to account every communist who by his behavior and conduct impairs the authority of the party. Particularly high demands must be applied to ranking employees at all levels of management; we must not permit that they tolerate in the sectors entrusted to them violations of state discipline, all kinds of disorder, lack of discipline, and sloppiness. Inconsistency in drawing conclusions and personal accountability, consideration for rank, or even taking some functionaries and ranking employees under protective wings generate distrust in the work of the party.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stresses that also in cadre work party bodies and organizations must accentuate political and ideological maturity, industry, performance, and the cadre's moral qualities and character traits; they must not permit decisions on cadre matters to be influenced by friendship or family ties. Criteria such as adherence to principle, honesty, integrity, communist humbleness and self-critical view of oneself, the ability to set a personal example, and the courage to deal uncompromisingly with shortcomings and to fight against opportunism in practice must not be weakened. It is necessary to require more consistently from everyone personal accountability for fulfillment of the party's socioeconomic program in the sector entrusted to him and for the socialist upbringing of work collectives.

It is inadmissible to confuse a sensitive and attentive attitude to cadres with "untoward" opportunity toleration of their mistakes and shortcomings, with liberalism in relation to those who do not fulfill their tasks, cannot cope with their mission, are apathetic to disorder and lack of discipline, and ignore critical comments. It is also inadmissible to take under one's protection employees who have come into conflict with the principles of socialist ethics and with the legal order. Communists in state, economic, and social agencies and organizations, particularly in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and in the Socialist Youth Union, must be led to fight against disorder, theft, racketeering, bribery, and against personal, group, and local interests. By intensifying internal party life, improving the application of the right of control, and promoting criticism and self-criticism, all party bodies and primary party organizations must create the necessary precautions against antisocial phenomena. Full support must be given to those who work honestly, with dedication, and who consistently assert national interests and the observance of socialist legality and labor discipline.

A task of paramount importance at every place of work and in the society as a whole is to reinforce discipline and order as the basic prerequisites of a more effective struggle against negative phenomena and of a successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Every party organization and ranking employees are responsible for the consistent enforcement of this requirement within their sphere of authority.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium voices the conviction that regional and district committees and primary party organizations will be at the head of these efforts, will consistently check on the fulfillment of measures adopted by state agencies, and will launch an offensive and effective struggle for overcoming and eliminating shortcomings that have grave economic as well as moral and political repercussions.

[Signed] CPCZ Central Committee Presidium

GERLE RECEIVES USSR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD242154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the federal government today met with Vladislav Kolesnikov, Soviet minister of electronics industry in Prague. They discussed proposals for broadening bilateral cooperation in electronics this year and in the period up to the year 1990. They stated that this cooperation will contribute to the realization of tasks contained in the complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states up to the year 2000.

PITRA MEETS WITH CPSU AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

LD242320 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received in Prague today Viktor Danilenko, who is head of the delegation from the CPSU state agro-industrial committee, and its chairman.

They informed each other about work on the conclusions of the congresses of the two communist parties for agricultural policy and exchanged views on issues connected with deepening and improving economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the area of agro-industrial complex.

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Colotka Addresses Constituents

LD290514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, who is standing as a candidate to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and the Slovak National Council in the Nitra constituency, met workers of the national enterprise Palstika Nitra and the research institute for processing and application of plastic materials at an election meeting today. In his speech he recalled that, as the deputy representing this constituency, he knows well the successes of the working people of the town and the district as well as the tasks they have set before themselves. He paid tribute to the work of officials of the national committees and citizens who have been taking part with initiative in socialist competition to improve the environment of both the town and its surrounding area, implement election programs, and build social, cultural, and other facilities.

Comrade Peter Colotka stressed that successful progress and the resolution of problems in various areas depend both on the understanding and activity of responsible functionaries and officials of the national committees and on the citizens themselves. It is necessary to make use of the current meetings to tackle problems and to show that our working people are not mere consumers but also careful guardians of common property.

Havlin Attends Meeting

LD010503 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Today's preelection meeting of workers of the Skoda plant in Klatovy was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is a candidate for the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly for the constitutencies of Klatovy and Domazlice.

In his speech, Comrade Havlin paid attention above all to the problems of all-round education and training of the young generation and stressed that our attitude to the young gneration is our attitude to the future of our country. Great demands will be made of schools and teachers, but the family also must carry out its duties toward children. It must not be indifferent to the upbringing of its children. The influence of the family must reflect everything that contributes to an integrated socialist upbringing and education, and to ensuring that young people form a correct view of our present and future.

Today's young people, continued Comrade Havlin at the meeting, are quite different from those who grew up when we were laying the foundations of socialism. They have completely different expectations of the satisfaction of their needs. In our work with young people, we must aim to ensure that they take an active part in building an advanced socialist society, and that work becomes a source of inner satisfaction for them, so that their work combines with the activity of others for the benefit of all. The role of young people must be to master current scientific and technical knowledge, study the principles of Marxism-Leninism, help foster in themselves a socialist class consciousness, act in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the Czechoslovak and international working class movement, and recognize -- on the basis of their socialist awareness -- the demagogy of the class enemies of socialism and the national liberation movement today, especially the demagogy of U.S. imperialism.

We must ensure that young people take an active part in public life and in the management and administration of public affairs, detend the interests of our socialist state, set an example of socialist morality, raise their educational and cultural level, and become socialist patriots.

Young people, Comrade Havlin continued, are not only those who are at school. Young people live and work among us in our work collectives in factories and cooperatives. Let us pay greater attention to them than we have. Let us not moralize with them, but offer them a helping hand when they need it most. Let us be sympathetic to their interests, and where necessary, let us guide them. Let us not resent the fact that they do not agree with us older people in many respecrs, that they are more critical, want to deal with evident shortcomings more quickly, and prefer not to remain anonymous. Let us not be afraid to challenge them and to give them great responsibility. After all, people grow in stature with the tasks they accomplish.

Comrade Havlin wound up by stressing that we must struggle to win over young people, gain their backing for the objectives and policy of the CPCZ and, in doing so, take into consideration the changing historical circumstances and the experiences of young people themselves. The political strategy of the CPCZ approved at the 17th congress opens up for young people in particular grear opportunities to fulfill themselves. It gives a special purpose to their lives and shows them the way forward.

Kempny Interviewed

LD291744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Before the forthcoming elections to representative bodies, Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, has given an interview to a CTK correspondent.

In the course of the interview he assessed the activity of the highest representative body of the Czech SR in the fourth election term. He noted that deputies focused, above all, on the economic and social development of the Czech SR and its contribution to all of Czechoslovakia, on the deepening of socialist democracy and the increase of working people's participation in the management and administration of the state.

Josef Kempny expressed conviction that the honest and thorough work of bodies and deputies has contributed, with its share, to the successful development of our society in the past period, above all, to the renewal of the dynamics of our national economy and to the creation of conditions for its further intensification. He singled out the deepening of constant cooperation of deputies with the national committee as a significant progress.

Josef Kempny stressed that the 17th Congress of the CPCZ will set new tasks before the new deputies of the Czech National Council, who will be elected by our citizens in the May elections. He said that the strategy of acceleration of socioeconomic development requires from everybody a fundamental change in thinking and acting, a further increase of creative activity and initiative. New deputies have to, from the very first moment in their posts, by their political work and personal example, mobilize citizens for the fulfillment of decisive tasks set by the 17th congress.

SCIENTISTS SEE 'DISPARAGEMENT' OF USSR ON ACCIDENT

LD301941 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Studio talk by Professor Dr Guenter Flach, director of the Central Institute for Nuclear Research; and Professor Dr Karl Lanius, director of the Institute for High Energy Physics at the GDR Academy of Sciences, on 30 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Flach] We would first of all like to express our sympathy about the accident at the Ukrainian nuclear power station in Cernobyl. In our assessment and evaluation we are working on the basis of the official Soviet Government announcement which we have, stating that in this nuclear power station, in one of the four reactor blocks, there has been an accident which resulted in partial damage to the reactor building and the escape a certain quantity of radioactive material from the power station building into the surrounding area.

Regarding the type of reactor involved, one can perhaps say briefly the following. The fuel element of this reactor contains slightly enriched uranium. The neutrons that are required forfission, are created during this process , and thatare then required for the next fission process have to be moderated and this takes place using graphite; the cooling process takes place by channeling water through a large graphite block which contains the fuel elements.

[Lanius] Perhaps it is important to note the following. This type of reactor was put into operation for energy production at the start of the 1970's. Since then, not only in Chernobyl but in other nuclear power stations, it has worked successfully. Another important point: This type of reactor only serves energy production. There is all kinds of speculation that this is a plant to extract plutonium or the like for military purposes, and that is simply wrong. It is a plant that exclusively produces energy, and as I have said, this type of reactor has been working successfully for over 10 years.

[Flach] Successful and, in this connection, also safe operation of nuclear power stations of course presupposes the presence of numerous relevant measures and automated and nonautomated technical systems; these systems are needed so that such a plant can be run in the necessary, safe manner. These are of course large and complex technical systems which can be subject to certain faults, and the probability that one fault or other may occur -- even an accident -- is of course not zero. There is a finite probability which one has to reckon with everywhere -- I would like to stress that -- when running large technical systems.

It is true, in our country we have no direct experience with this type of reactor. In our country we use pressure water reactors, which are different. For that reason the safety precautions are naturally of a different nature. But we are well acquainted with the prototype of this reactor. In 1955 the first nuclear power station in the world went into action using this principle in Minsk.

[Lanius] Which first fed electricity into the network.

[Flach] To this extent this reactor type is known to us. Based on the information available and the scientific publications on this type of reactor, one can say very clearly that our Soviet colleagues who designed and run this type -- and not only at this particular nuclear power station -- have very (?actively) and intensively dealt with the questions of safety.

I will repeat once again what my colleague Lanius said, the operating experience from over almost 12 years shows that this type of reactor is safe in principle. To that extent I completely fail to understand how such a technical situation, which is how I would like to describe it, can be used as a campaign to disparage the USSR and the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the USSR.

[Lanius] The beginning of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was this first nuclear power station in Minsk in 1954. Throughout the years the Soviet Union has done a great deal precisely to develop this peaceful use, that is nuclear energy to produce electrical energy. As my colleague Flach has already said, a complex technical system can of course -- even if with an extremely small degree of probability -- break down at some point or other, although one would generally imagine that this is really a chain, and as Harrisburg shows, this can include human failure. However, based on our own experience in Soviet plants -- I worked for many years in Dubna in a responsible position and Comrade Flach is familiar with a large number of Soviet nuclear power stations -- we would regard any suggestion of weak safety systems, extensive human failure, inability, and so on as an evil slander campaign because this is not at all in accord with the facts. The current hysteria should be seen as diverting people from the proposals that the Soviet Union has made on disarmament, first the major initiative aiming at eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and second the proposal made at the 11th SED Congress by Comrade Gorbachev for a drastic reduction in conventional weapons. So, one should please not forget that clearly there are very strong elements of disparagment of the Soviet Union and diversion from the enormously important peace initiatives.

FISCHER RECEIVES UK FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL

LD301616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Great Britain, Timothy Renton, for a talk on Wednesday. The talk proceeded in a businesslike and frank atmosphere. Current international problems and questions of bilateral relations between the GDR and Great Britain were discussed.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's intensive and continuous efforts to contribute to halting the arms race on earth with effective measures and to preventing its extension to space. The GDR supports the Soviet Union's 3-stage plan for entering the third millenium free of nuclear weapons and the proposal submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin for agreeing on a significant reduction of all components of conventional armed forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Security and peace can only be guaranteed politically and not militarily, only with one another and not against one another. The GDR, he said, takes seriously its obligation to ensure that war must never again emanate from German soil.

Oskar Fischer underlined that the development of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Great Britain also opens up opportunities to contribute to the revival of the policy of detente and constructive cooperation in Europe.

The British minister of state outlined his country's attitude to the questions under discussion. He agreed that particularly at present, as a result of the complicated situation in the world, it is important and useful to continue the political dialogue between East and West.

Good preconditions exist in bilateral relations for continuing contacts and exchanges in the political and economic sphere as well as in the cultural and scientific field.

The talk was attended by British Ambassador to the GDR Timothy John Everard. Timothy Renton is in the GDR for political consultations with Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

KESSLER VIEWS ARMY PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

DW291858 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are aimed at the people's well-being and the ensuring of peace, were the focus of a joint staff meeting of the Ministry of National Defense and the Secretariat of the Political Main Administration today. Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member, spoke about the tasks that result from them for the NVA, the border troops, and civilian defense. He said that safeguarding the people's creative and peaceful work in socialism together with the brothers-in-arms was part of the NVA's peace mission.

The good results of political and military training in the duty system, in protecting the borders, airspace, and territorial waters confirmed that there was a high level of fighting strength and combat readiness. The members of the Army at present viewed their competition as a contribution to the worthy preparation for the people's elections on 8 June, Kessler said. He added:

[Begin recording] Therefore, like all working people we will go to the ballots, proud of what we have achieved, as it says in the National Front's election appeal; aware of our abilities and possibilities; and certain that together we can resolve the tasks we are facing in the political, economic, and cultural fields and in the further shaping of the evolved socialist society. Together we will meet the demands of our times. [End recording]

In the first half of May, Defense Minister Heinz Kessler will pay an official friendship visit to the USSR at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, defense minister and CPSU Central Committee Politburo canditate member.

FREQUENCY, SCOPE OF RADIATION TESTS INCREASED

LD301719 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A discussion has been held at the civil defense national command on the expected effects in Hungary of the Ukraine nuclear power plant accident.

In the wake of the Soviet nuclear power plant accident, the degree of background radiation in Hungary might rise, but even in the case of it reaching the highest expected level, this will not be critical. Experts are continuously analyzing the meteorological conditions, and they have established that on the basis of the most recent measurements the increase in radioactivity of the atmosphere and the environment is not considerable; the measured values scarcely differ from everyday ones.

A discussion was held with the participation of experts, at the Civil Defense National Command. The situation which has developed as a consequence of the Chernobyl reactor accident, experiences abroad, and the measures taken were analyzed and evaluated. Tasks were then determined. Measures were taken to step up checking the level of background radiation, to increase the number of places of sample-taking, and the frequency of measurements.

KADAR MAKES PRE-MAY DAY VISIT TO ANGYAFOLD

Arrives in Angyafold

LD292240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] It has already become a tradition that Janos Kadar visits Angyalfold prior to May Day. Peter Hegedus reports:

The party general secretary's traditional visit to the workers district began at 1100 when he arrived in front of the 13th district party committee. He was received by Karoly Grosz, member of the Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Gabor Deak, first secretary of the district committee; and Sandor Bornemissza, chairman of the district council. After cordial greetings the visit continued in the council chamber where Gabor Deak gave a brief account of the changes in the life of Angyalfold in the past year.

Janos Kadar then visited the hemp, jute, and polytextile enterprise shortly before midday. The enterprise is decorated with flags on the occasion of May Day. Janos Kadar, who was received by Vilmos (Huszak), director general, and Laszlo Kapek, factory party secretary, as well as by other factory managers, listened to a report about the factory's work and then made a short tour of the plant.

Addresses Workers

LD292244 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] It is a long-standing tradition that Janos Kadar spend one of the days preceding May Day at Angyalfold.

After listening to factory workers opinions, Janos Kadar asked to speak. He briefly outlined current economic issues. He spoke about foreign policy and gave his reaction to the issues raised. On the forthcoming holiday and the achievements of the factory, Janos Kadar said the following:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades. I greet you all on behalf of the Central Committee and on my own behalf. We are now preparing for the traditional great day of solidarity of the working class, May Day. This is a great and important day.

I believe that your collective is in the position now, 2 days before May Day, to begin May Day preparations with good feelings. The speakers here mentioned many interesting and important issues. The one I wish to make special note of at this point, is that during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period it won the outstanding enterprise title five times.

This is, I am sure, an uplifting and good feeling for all of you. When I congratulate you I feel I congratulate the state, economic, and social leaders of the enterprise and the entire collective, because this result could only be achieved through collective effort. It can also be attributed to other things, such as the fact that this collective, this factory has a great and long-standing tradition in the workers movement. The revolutionary workers movement has always found support in this factory, and this can be traced right up to the present, in the sense that here, in this factory, the ratio of party members to the total number of workers is way above the average for a Hungarian factory. It must be attributed in the same manner to the socialist brigade movement, to members of the brigades, and, in general, to those performing outstanding work. I must add straight away -- and I would like to stress this again -- that I also attribute these results to the unity and political spirit which permeates this collective from the management to all the people working here.

I would like to emphasize one thing which has played a determining and decisive role: This factory was the first of the textile industry factories to change its product structure. It did this at an early stage, at the right time. Not only did you change your product structure but you are manufacturing products which we demand, in a sense, of the entire industrial sector. You manufacture products that are up-to-date and that can compete in all markets.

When in 1968 we introduced a new economic management system in the entire people's economy, our objective was that the building of socialism as a social program was, naturally, the most important goal. But the proclamation and realization of this goal also requires a political attitude. But we thought that in itself was not enough and working people also had to have a stake in the building of socialist society.

Both are needed. Conscientiousness, a responsible political attitude and social responsibility are needed as well a stake by individual workers and collectives in this great socialist building work. I think that we can say that in your factory a harmony has been achieved, by solving the customary daily tasks of checking things against each other, between the interests of the people's economy, the collective's interests, and the individual interests of the workers. This is also one of the major factors in the success of your enterprise and this is what we would like to strengthen in the Hungarian people's economy in as wide a circle as possible. [end recording]

LOSONCZI VIEWS NEEDS FOR ECONOMIC GAINS

LD302255 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Report from parliament by Sandor Csillag]

[Excerpts] The president of the Presidential Council has presented decorations to outstanding work collectives.

There are not many people here, though the size of socialist brigades varies according to the sector they work in.

The importance of collective work was emphasized by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in his short speech, in which he said:

[Begin recording] All of you are well aware that, despite the efforts exerted by many producing collectives last year, we achieved more modest results than planned. Nor did we start this year the way we should have. We have reached a point, where only by working in a more disciplined manner, by making better use of our economic, spiritual, and physical endowments, by fully utilizing the working hours through better management and clever organization, can we attain the goals which were identified by our party's 13th congress with our people's agreement. Socialist brigades, and also all of you personally, can do a great deal so that all working collectives, and our society as a whole, follow a path built by high quality work which enriches the individual as well as creating a better community.

Dear comrades. The word hero was created in our language to denote a person who carries out wonderful tasks, and the man who sets an example by his courage and endurance. The term Hero of Labor expresses the most outstanding individual performance, and with the adjective socialist it also refers to the communal environment which had made heroic conduct possible in the first place. This communal environment in which the best have become heroes of socialist labor in the socialist work competition and the brigade movement, which is one of the most important means for attaining our political, economic policy, and social goals. It is a mass and voluntary movement which not only has significant direct economic benefit, but is also important as a political and public act, and as a force shaping people's personalities through which the man of our socialist tomorrow is born.

I ask you to safeguard and apply the noble qualities through which you have gotten this far. Build and enrich further the socialist brigades, these splendid work collectives, the important tokens of our economic advancement. [end recording]

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER BANGEMANN VISITS

Talks With Veress

LD292059 Budapest MTI in English 1814 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI) -- Dr. Martin Bangemann, minister of the economy for the Federal Republic of Germany, president of the Social Democrat Party has arrived in Hungary on invitation of Peter Veress, Hungary's minister of Foreign Trade.

At talks Tuesday afternoon the two ministers discussed trends in economic relations between Hungary and the FRG, marking out the most important areas for expanding cooperation. One reason why the meeting is so significant is because the FRG is Hungary's most important [words indistinct] increasing dynamically, the value last year exceeded the level of 5,000 million marks.

Discusses Trade Deficit

LD292327 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, 29 Apr (DPA) -- Hungary wants to increase exports to the Federal Republic in order to redress its chronic deficit in trade with the Federal Republic.

This emerged during the initial talks of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress with Federal Minister of Economic Affairs Martin Bangemann, in Budapest. Bangemann's spokesman said that the two ministers had discussed the "dynamic development of bilateral trade."

During his 3-day visit to Hungary, Bangemann will meet Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and other government and party officials. After his talks in Budapest he will tour the country.

Holds Press Conference

LD300303 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Martin Bangemann, the FRG minister of economic affairs, met representatives of the press and stated that his present visit is not the beginning but the continuation of a very intensive and successful political dialogue. Our colleague Andras Domany reports on the further details of the press conference:

The FRG considers bilateral economic relations to be very important, the minister went on, and observes with great interest and sympathy the Hungarian Government's economic and political efforts. What is more, it also strives to help endeavors succeed, for example by supporting a reduction of barriers in the Common Market import policy. The FRG does not believe, either, in increasing barriers for political reasons, he said in reply to a question related to the so-called COCOM list, that is to say the export bans based on military considerations.

The reporter of Hungarian radio asked about the increase of FRG capital investments in Hungary. According to the minister, there is interest in this, particularly among the small and medium enterprises, which play a considerable role even today. These are flexible and rapid, although their ability to take risks is smaller, just because of their size. For this reason the FRG Government encourages with state guarantees the capital exports of these firms. In their opinion the increase in the number of mixed enterprises could also contribute to reducing the deficit in bilateral trade, because through this the proportion of technologically more developed, more modern industrial products could increase in Hungarian exports. Mixed enterprises could be just as useful in the joint penetration of markets of third countries.

Reviews Progress of Talks

LD302201 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] It is partly diplomatic news but also public and even economic news that Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Martin Bangemann, FRG finance minister. Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress was, naturally, also present.

Martin Bangemann has given an interview to our program about his talks in Budapest. Gyorgy Balo asked the West German minister about the aim of the talks.

[Begin Bangemann recording in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] The improvement of conditions should enable future joint ventures between Hungarian enterprises and FRG firms operating with a significant share of German capital. Negotiations on an agreement regarding this matter are proceeding well. I hope that soon we will be able to sign it. The agreement will provide greater guarantees and security for our businessmen who wish to invest in Hungarian enterprises.

In your case this agreement would first of all, bring the advantage of you receiving capital and not credits which would have to be repaid at some later stage. Secondly, with capital you would also obtain a share of high level technology without which there can be no success in the world today. Thirdly, and this should not be underestimated either, through your partners it would be easier to gain access to the FRG market or to third markets. [end recording]

Signs Investment Agreement

LD302204 Hamburg DPA in German 1402 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, 30 Apr (DPA/VWD) -- Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann signed an investment promotion agreement with Hungary on Wednesday at the end of his visit to Budapest. Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi signed for Hungary. The agreement concerns issues such as transfer guarantees and protection of ownership and is intended to be a signal to German investors, a spokesman for Bangemann reported.

This is the third agreement of this kind to be signed with a CEMA country. According to the German interpretation, it is supposed to be more friendly for investments than the agreements with Romania and Bulgaria which have already been concluded.

Bangemann met Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar for a talk on general issues in world politics and discussed "Hungary's economic philosophy" with Politburo member Ferenz Havasi on Wednesday. There emerged "broad agreement about the private initiative" with which Hungary is pursuing the modernization of its economy here. Bangemann will return to Bonn on Thursday after sightseeing in the country.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD271313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet Friendship Societies delegation has arrived in Budapest. The delegation is led by First Deputy Chairman Yevgeniy Ivanov. It was invited by the National Council of the Patriotic People Front. The guests were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council.

CSSR MILITIA CHIEF VISITS BUDAPEST 22-25 APRIL

LD251508 Budapest MTI in English 1229 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Militia, headed by Chief-of-Staff Miroslav Novak, paid a visit to Hungary from April 22 to 25 on the invitation of the national commander of the Hungarian Workers Militia. The delegation held talks with Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia, on the development of cooperation between the two militias, and studied the work of the commanders' school of the militia, and the training of professional and voluntary commanders.

Miroslav Novak met Karoly Nemeth, HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] deputy general secretary, and Laszlo Gyuricza, chairman of the Defence Committee of Parliament.

The delegation left for home on Friday.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

LD301838 Warsaw Relevision service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Communique" issued by the Government Commission for the Assessment of Nuclear Radiation and Preventative Measures; read by announcer]

[Text] The government commission, operating under the leadership of Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Szalajda, has been systematically analyzing the situation. Today the commission acquainted itself with the current results of measurements and tests carried out by the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection of the Chemical Troops, the Meteorological and Water Economy Institute, and sanitary and epidemiological stations; it also heard the opinions and assessments of experts and reports by ministers on the state of implementation of the prophylactic measures ordered. The commission stated that the ongoing measurements and tests, taken at 200 points nationwide, confirm that the level of contamination occurring in various regions of the country does not create a threat to the health of the population. The commission stated that in view of the fact of the cessation of the emission of radioactive debris at the site of the breakdown, and also as time elapses, there will be a steady decline in contamination. Taking into account the changeability of atmospheric conditions, and also taking into consideration the standardization of prophylactic measures, the commission instructed the minister of health and social welfare to continue the operation of giving the liquid iodine proparation Lugol to babies, children, and young people up to 16 years of age in all voivodships.

The health service has at its disposal sufficient amounts of counteracting means and the necessary amounts are in stock. At the same time, the commission pointed out that more efficient organization [as heard] of this operation by local authorities is necessary.

The commission also examined a report on compliance with the directives issued concerning control over the sale and consumption of milk. It stressed the need for exercising proper control. Farmers should not feed dairy cows green fodder. Dairy cooperatives are obligated to send milk produced by cows fed green fodder to be processed industrially. Milk products earmarked for sale, which have been processed industrially and placed in storage, are completely safe for consumption. The minister of agriculture and food economy has published detailed recommendations in this matter.

Eminent Soviet experts from the areas of health and environmental protection, sent to Poland by the Government of the Soviet Union, are cooperating with our specialists in the analysis of the situation and the undertaking of preventive measures.

Taking into account the numerous questions asked by the population concerning the situation that has arisen and the whole of the preventive measures introduced, the commission has instructed the minister of health and social welfare to organize information centers in voivodship epidemiological and sanitary centers. The government commission has drawn attention to the fact that the centrally issued preventive recommendations are based on a comprehensive analysis of measurements taken throughout the country. They also take into account local conditions, and they are optimized in this respect. The recommendations have been issued with the participation of the most eminent experts and specialists -- in the well understood public interest -- and should be scrupulously observed. Other measures should not be undertaken, and one should not be influenced by information coming from various sources that are not qualified to give such information.

REACTION TO CHERNOBYL PLANT ACCIDENT CONTINUES

Radiation Cloud To Move South

LD292309 Belgarde TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 (TANJUA) -- According to latest measurements, carried out about 3 pm today, a radioactive cloud drifting above eastern Poland contains a high concentration of iodine, which may be harmful to human health under prolonged exposure.

Measurements continue and the Polish authorities are said to be in constant touch with competent institutions in neighbouring and Scandinavian countries as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Weathermen said tonight the situation is not going to improve because the wind is changing to a southerly and south-westerly direction, which means that the cloud is likely to begin to move towards central Poland.

Nurses To Gather at Schools

LD301643 Szczecin Domestic service in Polish 1515 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Tests carried out in the Szczecin Voivodship on the atmosphere, water, and soil in connection with the breakdown of the nuclear power plant in the Ukraine, in the Soviet Union, show a level of active concentration of iodine which does not threaten the population's health.

However, since in accordance with a decision of the central authorities, prophylatic vaccination of children and young people up to the age of 16 has been introduced throughout the country with the use of Lugol -- an oral vaccine. In Szczecin Voivodship such vaccines are being introduced today, 30 April.

Pregnant women will not undergo vaccination. The chief voivodship physician informs that there is sufficient vaccine; at the same time he warns against the arbitrary giving of iodine solution to children and young people, since an overdose of the vaccine is harmful to health. All information can be obtained from the voivodship doctor on duty, whose telephone number is 22-10-84.

At the same time, the voivodship physician asks all nurses, including those in schools and children's clinics, whom this information has not reached by other means, to come to schools and children's clinics.

Poles in USSR Not in Danger

LD301800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Report by Moscow correspondent Witold Stefanowicz]

[Excerpts] Sorrow and much concern has been caused by the first breakdown in the history of Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, in the Ukraine, as well as by the fact that the effects of the breakdown have affected some areas of Poland.

This afternoon I asked the Polish consul general in Kiev, Wladyslaw Kruk, for information. He stated that the localities where Poles are studying, working, or staying temporarily are out of range of the effects of the breakdown. Polish work teams are employed in the construction of the Chmelnitskiy nuclear power station. Chmelnitskiy is about 400 km southwest of the Chernobyl power plant.

Regional Radios on Radiation

LD302234 [Editorial Report] Polish regional radios are broadcasting various reports on radiation levels following the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl AES in the Soviet Union. They have been observed to report as follows:

Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1507 GMT on 30 April broadcasts a conversation with a department director of the local epidemiological center (Sanepio). The director says that a geiger counter is set up to take measurements. He says that there is a slight increase in radiation, but it is minimal. Normally, there is about 0.05 milliroentgens per hour, but this is now twice as high, which the director say is very little and no cause for concern.

When a reporter asks the department director about the safety limits, the director says no safety limits are established in advance. He adds that if anyone is in the Pomeranian territories, Warsaw or anywhere where there is slightly higher radiation, it certainly should not cause any results dangerous to health.

A doctor then discusses the danger to milk posed by cows grazing in open pastures. The doctor says there is no information about the water situation, but because there is no danger in the air, there is also no danger from the water. He concludes that the inhabitants of Lower Silesia can set their minds at ease at the lack of danger.

Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish at 1513 GMT broadcasts a report from Pila, Slupsk, and Koszalin that there is no radioactive danger in those areas. The radiation in Slupsk is 0.02 roentgen per hour and water is being checked every 2 hours. Milk and other foodstuffs are being checked once every 24 hours. An unidentified reporter adds that there is no direct danger in Pila, although no figures have been issued. There have been no figures provided for Koszalin either, although the reporter assures the public that it will be kept informed.

Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish at 1530 GMT broadcasts a communique from the voivodship physician which states that children and young people are being given preparations to deactivate possible radiation to the body. The results of radiation readings are being collated and will be announced in main radio and TV newscasts "this evening."

Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish at 1613 GMT passes on information from the chief physician for the voivodship that the radiation levels monitored show no radioactive threat and that milk now on sale is safe to drink. The physician adds that a decision has been made to treat youth up to the age of 16 with Lugol as a prophylactic measure, beginning 1 May. The station adds that they have been inundated with phone calls requesting further information about the situation.

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish devotes the 1700 GMT newscast to a roundup of the radiation situation for most European countries, but excludes any mention of Poland. The station says that there is no danger to health anywhere. It gives special coverage to the Swedish situation, stressing that southern Sweden is back to normal radiation levels.

Officials on Threat to Health

LD302300 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Studio discussion "on the results of tests made in Poland following the breakdown in the Ukraine" with Prof Krystyna Bozkowa, director of the Mother and Child Institute, a WHO expert and pediatrician; Prof General Jerzy Bonczak, chief sanitary inspector of Poland and under secretary of state of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Prof Janusz Nauman, head of the Biochemistry Department of the Medical Postgraduate Studies Center, endocrinologist and expert from the IAEA; Dr Mieczyslaw Sowinski, chairman of the Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection and member of the UN Scientific Committee for matters related to atomic radiation, with Editors Jagoda Zoledziowska and Marek Tumanowicz, presented by unidentified editor]

[Text] [Editor] We have invited you, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of our television viewers to answer questions which dozens, if not hundreds, of our television viewers have been asking us since yesterday. Let us start with the basic question: Was the breakdown in the Soviet powerplant a nuclear explosion?

[Sowinski] No. The breakdown that took place was not a type of nuclear explosion because the fuel present there a low level of uranium, so there was no such possibility.

[Editor] What is the level of the increase of radioactive matter over Poland, and what is it today? What is the risk to health?

[Jaworowski] Throughout the world, one accepts various levels of radiation which in this instance we do not call admissible, but levels of emergency operations in such situations as this. And in such an emergency situation, various countries in the world accept the level of 10 rems. This is the level at which one should undertake some special procedures in order to reduce the threat to the population.

At this moment we have, as you can see, ladies and gentlemen, a dose which is thousands of times lower than this level. (?These are doses which we are at the moment receiving hourly.) On the other hand, if this present situation continues for the next 10 days, then we would receive in the regions where there is maximum contamination -- that is where they are occurring in various places in Poland -- then the maximum dose would be 0.6 milli-roentgens, which people would receive in 10 days. This is in fact 16 times lower than the generally accepted danger level, or whatever. On average in Poland, this would be approximately 40 times lower than the dose which we regard as a level at which we would have to take special emergency measures. This is a minimum...

[Editor attempts to interrupt] Please let me finish. In those parts of the country where we are getting the lowest, minimum does, it would be 800 times lower than the radiation danger level. But I am still not going to let you speak, Editor, so I can say what would happen if the present situation lasts 100 days, if the radiation does not lessen at all, and if the flow from the source in the east continued unceasingly, which is impossible, but we can create for ourselves a hypothetical situation. In such a case, in those areas of maximum contamination people would receive a dose 1.7 times lower than the level of which I spoke, that is 10 rems, the danger level, over the whole of the body's exterior. In the minimal areas -- because I am not going to talk about the average ones as that is a waste of time — they would receive 88 times (?less).

And so, from the viewpoint of what our population will be exposed to externally, from the cloud and from what is on the ground, we can tell ourselves with a clear conscience that this is a negligible matter.

In light of this, what can we expect of this iodine which I have mentioned? [question as heard] That is the main focus of our attention. The does of radiation -- I must also say this straightaway -- is relatively small, but I will make use of figures. This dose on average in Poland again amounts to approximately 0.1 rems. The danger level for the radiation of the thyroid gland, not of the whole body but only the thyroid gland, in accordance with what the International Radiation Protection Commission allows, may be three times more than that for the whole body and therefore, 30 rems. And we have 0.1 rems, so if my math does not let me down, we have in that case a dose 300 times lower at the moment than that which is the danger level, although, as I believe my foreign friends may say, there is considerable exaggeration here, but we prefer to expose ourselves to this probable criticism in the future and to be more sensible than is necessary.

As regards the relationship between the amount of radiation and its subsequent effect on our body and the harm that a unit of radiation does to our body, if we count all that, we come to the conclusion that first there will be absolutely no possibility of any radiation after-effects, radiation sickness, or radiation damage, either immediate ones, or in the near future, or something that can occur in a week, a month or a year.

[Editor] I would suggest, Professor, to end with this statement and...

[Jaworowski, interrupting]...but I will add one more thing. Over a longer period of time some changes would occur in the population. They could occur, theoretically, but, practically, they are completely impossible to detect. They are a fractional amount. Let us say around 200,000 times less damage would be caused by that over 30-40 years than there is damage done by smoking cigarettes in 1 year.

[Editor] Thank you very much. We have more questions...

[Second Editor, interrupting] May I -- we have been talking in terms of the nearest years and months, but let us return to today. What is the tendency now: Is the radiation increasing or declining?

[?Sowinski] Basically, yesterday morning the average level was stable, then, there was a tendency for the radiation to decrease, as far as the average in the country is concerned. However, taking into consideration what Prof Jaworowski said, that the wind directions are considerably unfavorable, the cloud was dispersed long ago, there is no cloud and one cannot talk about a cloud. The cloud was dispersed into small particles. Some of them went into the upper layers of the atmosphere...

[Correspondent, interrupting] That part of the cloud is harmless...

[?Sowinski] Completely harmless. Some of the particles went into other parts of the globe, and some in the shape of small local clouds are from time to time, detected by our measuring apparatus and our measurements in some parts of the country. Suddenly, in an hour or two the level increases, but always below the norm mentioned by the professor here.

[Editor] All right, this is the situation today, if I can put it thus.

[?Sowinski] I shall have an answer, let me finish. In fact, as far as the air is concerned, the situation today is such that we expect that the radiation level will steadily drop. However, locally, we allow for some fluctuations -- locally, I draw your attention to this. However, I would like to add that, in fact, these measures concern iodine solely, for reasons discussed here by Professor Jaworowski.

[Editor] We talk about the air all the time. How about the soil and agricultural cultivation?

[Bonczak] The Ministry of Health, taking into consideration the situation that has occurred and concerned about the health of the citizens, has carried out several preventive measures, as it is universally known. Tests of the natural elements that you have mentioned are a part of these measures. Such tests are carried out by our epidemiological centers. They have been placed on alert due to the existing danger. We are testing earth samples, the air, water and foodstuffs. These tests are also being carried out by the Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection with us.

[Editor] And what are the conclusions drawn from these tests? What, for example, can we eat? What should we try to avoid? Is there a possibility of water being contaminated?

[Bonczak] Well, I must say that on the basis of the tests carried out I have reservations as to the state of green vegetables. These vegetables are, quite simply, contaminated in some regions, and hence our preventive measure concerning the ban on the consumption of milk originating from cows fed green fodder.

As far as water is concerned, we do not see here an obvious data regarding contamination. I would wish, however, to stress that all spring vegetables, chives, parsley, or lettuce, in a word all those spring vegetables cultivated in uncovered ground, must definitely be washed before being eaten. In short, there is no danger as far as this category of foodstuffs is concerned.

[Editor] Thus we have reached the next part of our conversation -- prevention.

[Zoledziowska] Precisely. Children in schools and at health centers are receiving iodine (?therapy). Is the administering of these solutions a preventive measure or the removal of the results of radiation?

[Bozkowa] No, this is purely a preventive measure. We know that at this moment the problem is iodine, radioactive iodine. We also know that it is children who are especially sensitive to this. Why? Because of the size of the thyroid, and its metabolism, the metabolic process, is greater in comparison with that of adults.

So a considerably greater amount of iodine settles in the child's thyroid gland than it does in that of the adult. This is the extent, in fact, to which this thyroid gland interests us, simply because this is the only organ which accumulates iodine in such quantities. Why does it do this? Simply because iodine is needed for the production of the thyroid hormone. This is physiological. We would not want radioactive iodine to accumulate in children's thyroid glands, and so an iodine solution is dispensed, in order to prevent the radioactive iodine from settling there. This is therefore solely a prophylactic measure.

[Correspondent] Since we are coming to the conclusion that iodine solutions are so very necessary, we are all the more anxious about signs, for example from Warsaw, that there is a lack of these iodine solutions. The first cases of children being given iodine solution resulting in poisoning are already occurring. What do you say to that?

[Bozkowa] The minister has issued very specific advice on this because both theoretically and practically there should be no shortage. We have had communiques today, and we know what we have stored, so a situation in which there would be a shortage of this iodine recommended solution cannot be allowed to occur.

[Correspondent] Can or should iodine solution be given to adults?

[Bozkowa] No, the solution does not have to be given to adults because iodine is absorbed, above all, by the thyroid glands of children and young people up to the age of 16.

[Unidentified speaker] Since we are very concerned about the efficiency of this action, about which the professor is speaking, I would like simply to emphasize that local authorities are responsible for the distribution of the iodine solution. It would be very good if certain irregularities, wherever they exist, were eliminated as quickly as possible.

[Zoledziowska] How are we to take care of our children during this time? There are indications that mothers do not want to let their children out of the house, that they are giving each other good advice, such as that children's heads must be washed daily, that their clothes must be changed immediately on returning from the street or yard. What form should proper preventive measures and protection of children take at this time?

[Bozkowa] Editor, all I can say is that as a pediatrician, I am glad that children will have their heads washed daily, that they will be bathed, that their clothes will be changed. Maybe at last this will lead to our being a nation that loves soap. We will begin to wash ourselves; if only we would do such things.

[Zoledziowska] One more question: Can children who are slightly ill, who have colds, who have been vaccinated, be given iondine solutions?

[Bozkowa] They can be given iodine solutions.

[Unidentified speaker] We should also present a very important characteristic of iodine 131. That is, the lifetime, the so-called period of semidisintegration, is 8 days. Because of that, when 8 days have elapsed, its concentration will be reduced twofold; after 16 days it will be four times less. That is why, we focus attention on the initial period. Taking into consideration the fact that the source of radiation has disappeared, the period of semidisintegration which I mentioned, in fact we expect a steady decline in the nearest future of the activity of iodine 131.

[Unidentified speaker] We are following very closely the course of events. We know what is happening here at our level, but we also send aircraft as far as the stratosphere, to a height of 15 km, to find out what the situation is there, so that we can make predictions. But from all the data we have, I cannot give you a binding answer now about when this is going to end. There are many factors, but it seems that this should not take longer than a few more days.

[Editor] If I buy milk and its products in a store, what guarantee do I have that it is from a cow fed dry grass, that is, if it is the milk which is permitted?

[Bonczak] In yesterday's communique the government commission stressed that matter. The issue here is civic responsibility, so farmers will not deliver to procurement centers milk that was produced by cows fed green fodder. Of course, we appeal for responsibility, but at the same time, I think, that when irregularities are discovered, those guilty will be officially responsible too. As far as the admissibility of milk is concerned, the milk under question now, I want to say that it will be permitted to be sold when our tests, carried out by our epidemiological centers, prove that there is no danger at all, in this respect.

[Editor] I understand that in this situation such tests will be more intensive.

[Bonczak] Yes, I shall even add that we receive tests results, of course concerning various areas, every 4 hours.

[Editor] I think that even if by accident some amount of iodine does get into the milk, we hope that all our children in the coming 24 hours will be given iodine, and that their absorbtion of iodine will be blocked.

[Zoledziowska] Do pregnant women have cause for concern? Are there reasons to terminate pregnancies?

[Bozkowa] No. This is something which I would really like to stress here very emphatically: Pregnant women should maintain their optimism, their calm, because more harm can be caused through nerves and the feeling of uncertainty now present than all other dangers which we could mention here. Apart from that, the situation of pregnant women is like that of adults: They have a thyroid gland which is not so absorptive. And moreover as far as the protection of the fetus is concerned, a marvellous protection is afforded by the placenta. And it must be said that pregnant women should not give way to excessive, negative emotions, because this is unnecessary.

Children who are undergoing antithyroid therapy and are receiving thyroid solutions should consult their endoctrinological clinic. [Words indistinct] they should go to school, they should go to kindergarten, they should not lead any abnormal type of lifestyle.

[Editor] Ladies and gentlemen, this afternoon there was rainfall in Warsaw. Does this precipitation have any influence on the decomposition or the strength of the radiation dose?

[Unidentified speaker] I must say that I was very happy to hear this news, because I foresee that the situation will present itself thus: This cloud, from which rain drops are falling -- please God, they should fall from the greatest possible height -- will (?flush into the ground) what is in the air and what we are inhaling, then the atmosphere will be cleansed of dust and the radioactive dust. So, all in all, this ought to reduce the radioactive substances in the air.

[Editor] And on earth?

[Unidentified speaker] They will increase on earth, but the rain will also wash the grass, it will cleanse those plants which the minister here said must be washed. Well, instead of washing them in the kitchen, nature will itself [words indistinct, as another speaker interrupts, laughter]

[Editor] Ladies and gentlemen, our television viewers propose that an information center, best of all, a telephone center, one center or one in every major city, be set up where one could received information day and night. Is any action being taken in this direction?

[Bonczar] This is a very important question, especially because in the past hours a host of questions has reached the Ministry of Health, and also various offices. I wish therefore to inform that in the Ministry of Health there is a telephone manned 24 hours a day: 26-06-76, where one can get answers from qualified representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. There are also three departments which are open almost 24 hours a day. I believe that this information is important: These are the Department of Sanitary Inspection, of Medical Prophylaxis and of the Pharmacy. The issue here is the response of our links, our departments, to the influx of questions, reservations or remarks. In addition, the minister of health has issued instructions and has asked the voivodas to set up information centers in all voivodships, which will be located at the voivodship epidemiological centers, with the participation of a representative of the center, and also of a responsibile representative of the chief voivodship physician. Such an information system is really indispensable.

Radiation Said 'Decreasing'

LD010151 Warsaw PAP in English 0707 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 -- Basing itself on the results of the measurements made without interruption by the Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection, the chemical troops, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management and sanitary-epidemiologycal stations, the government commission for monitoring radiation confirmed that the level of contamination has been steadily decreasing. Measurements and inspections continue to be made in various parts of Poland. The commission has been analysing in detail current measurements made all over Poland, and their results, allowing for the opinions of experts who examine the situation, will be presented in further communiques.

NUMEROUS EVENTS, SPEECHES MARK MAY DAY

Jaruzelski Speaks at Rally

LD011032 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 0803 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by PZPR General Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at May Day rally on 1 May in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Residents of our heroic capital Warsaw! Citizens of the Polish People's Republic! Under the slogan, "Proletarians of the World, Unite!" we meet, as we do each year, in order to celebrate the international day of work.

This year's celebrations have a special historic background. It is just a hundred years since the bloody encounter of the American police with the workers in Chicago. This memorable event began the tradition of May Day demonstrations.

In January there was also the 100th anniversary of the execution on the slopes of the Warsaw Citadel of the leaders of the great proletariat, of the first Polish revolutionary party. Gallows, police charges, oaths and defamations -- that was the answer to the budding trend of man's liberation. A whole era has gone by, and the bourgeoisie is still playing the same class game -- but for the fact that the decor has been repainted.

The governments of great capitalism are trying to act the part of friends of working people. They hypocritically dress up in the garb of defenders of human rights. The enemies of socialism are posturing, in our country as well, as spokesmen and defenders of the working class. Only those who are very naive could believe this shameless disguise. No thinking worker, no decent working person will find that he and the clients of international reaction are on the same path -- neither today nor tomorrow.

The slogan of "Peace and Socialism" has been a part of the workers movement from the very beginning. It expresses the fundamental human rights: The right to live in peace, to work, and to social justice.

On the contrary, the imposition of the arms race, the construction of nuclear bridgeheads in space, provocative nuclear explosions, aggression and terrorism against states which reject a foreign diktat, the most recent example of which was the barbarous bombing of Libyan cities -- this is the moral testimony of contemporary imperialism.

This course leads to a blind alley. Nations need a sense of lasting security. They desire a return to detente. There is such a way -- it is the collective, socialist doctrine of peaceful coexistence. It is the next successive, profoundly humanitarian initiatives by the Soviet Union. We extent full support to them.

Comrades and citizens! The hardest years are behind us, but it is still not easy today. We are still feeling the effects of the crisis collapse. We are patiently overcoming resentment and despair. The whole of society, including 3.5 million of the young, born in the past 5-year period, are still bearing the cost of the shameful restrictions. But we are moving ahead.

We have entered the second half of the eighties from better, strengthened positions; this is, to the greatest extent, the result of the patriotic attitude and persistent work of all those who have distinguished themselves for their selflessness; who have been in the vanguard, in town and countryside, in industry and agriculture, in the public services, in science, education and culture. We express to them today sincere words of respect and recognition.

There is only one Polish land, one common home. There is nothing more important than the chief patriotic goal: The country's development and security. No differences of opinion relieve (one) of a sense responsibility for the fate of the homeland. There is no realistic alternative to the program of national accord. Hence, we did not ask yesterday where someone comes from; even less do we ask today. We will further socialist democracy, so that every creative initiative may effectively serve the general good. We will strengthen our state, so that it may ensure good management, order and discipline, constituting at the same time a reliable mainstay of the freedoms and rights of the citizen.

We shall develop the material bases of the population's life. We shall continue the economic reform, promote innovative activities, scientific and technological progress. Answers will be found to all this. In the international work race, Poland will take a worthy place.

The working class, the leading force of the nation, is carrying the weight of a great responsibility for the present and the future shape of the country. Living on the hard work of its own hands, it has the political and moral right to demand the suppression of grafters and shady speculators, the elimination of waste and theft and of the formation of cliques and bureaucracy. That is a task for the state and for the whole of society -- a civic task.

We cannot lack resolve along this road. Dear compatriots! We turn with heartfelt sincerity to the veterans of revolutionary and liberation struggles, to the known and unknown co-creators of People's Poland, who raised her from the ruins, who laid the foundations of our socialist statehood. On this May Day may the grateful remembrance of the nation accompany you, and the feeling of a responsibility well carried out.

We sent words of warm greetings to workers, peasants, the intelligentsia -- all people of honest toil, the builders of our homeland. We send greetings to the members of the PZPR, to its tried and tested aktiv. We greet the members and activists of the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party. We greet the participants in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON); trade unionists, self-management activists; activists of associations and social organizations. We greet the cadres of our people's state. We send words of recognition to the soldiers and functionaries carrying out their service, standing guard over peace and calm, the security of the country and its citizens. We greet Polish women, who, by their work and maternal care, ensure the eternal vatality of our nation. We send sincere words of hope and trust to the young generation. May your studies and work serve the fatherland well. We send internationalist greetings to working people in the fraternal countries and the whole world; to the fighters for peace and freedom, progress and social justice on all continents.

Comrades and citizens! The socialist social formation is currently entering a new, higher stage of development. Implementing the line of the 9th PZPR Congress, we are in complete solidarity with the achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Guided by the creative idea of Marxism-Leninism, we decisively confirm our place in the historic current of socialist renewal. In 2 months' time, the 10th congress will begin. It will outline Poland's development prospects up to the beginning of the coming century. Make up for lost time more quickly; align and lengthen our step; achieve high quality for Poland; that is the essence of the party's strategic goal. It finds broad reflection in the pre-congress public discussion. It depends above all on us, what the future will be like: where we going and where we arrive. Let us keep in mind today the memorable words of Wladyslaw Gomulka at the May Day events in Katowice 40 years ago: We are sure that the united working class, despite all the difficulties, despite reaction, will continue to bear its victorious banners before the nation. Those words have not lost and will never lose their significance.

Long live the international solidarity of the working class! Long live our homeland, the Polish People's Republic! Long live peace and socialism! May the 1st of May be celebrated!

Addresses Award Winners

LD010445 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 30 -- Work champions from around the country were decorated with state distinctions during a ceremony at the Council of State on the eve of May Day.

Greeting the participants in the ceremony, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that it was yet another symbolic sign of recognition for the Polish working class, the nation's leading force, for its contribution to the well-being of socialist Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski also referred to the complex tasks facing all the working people, implementation of which first of all depends on their commitment in work. Jaruzelski cordially congratulated the 100-strong group, also wishing them success, health and satisfaction with work and service for the motherland.

The state distinctions were handed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner and Kazimierz Barcikowski. Wladyslaw Zaczek, a machine operator at the Lenin steelmill near Kradow, decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour 2nd Class, thanked for the high distinctions on behalf of all those gathered at the meeting.

The decorating ceremony was followed by direct talks with members of top authorities. A large group of participants in the meeting surrounded Wojciech Jaruzelski. First reflections were frequently of a personal character. They were also linked with wishes conveyed on behalf of fellow workers.

Jan Jakubiec, a quality control inspector at the "Iglopol" enterprise in Debica, southern Poland, tied his personal greetings with wishes for the 10th PUWP Congress to define tasks corresponding with the vital needs of the working people, to determine how to more efficiently overcome the lingering difficulties and problems.

Wojciech Jaruzelski for his part expressed the conviction that the 10th congress would become an important impulse for achieving further progress in this country's life and first of all higher labour efficiency at all workstands, from the grassroots to the top.

It was the motif of work, the quality of physical and intellectual effort for the benefit of the country that dominated throughout the talks.

At the close of the meeting members of the authorities asked those decorated to convey greetings and wishes marking the May Day to their fellow workers and families.

Messner Attends Concert

LD010441 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 30 -- A gala concert organized by the Warsaw Committee for May Day Celebrations was held today in Warsaw's National Philharmonic Hall to mark the holiday of working people. Among the guests at the concert preset were representatives of top authorities with Premier Zbigniew Messner, members of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat. The event was also attended by heads and members of diplomatic missions of socialist countries.

OPZZ Issues Statement

LD301330 Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29: The national agreement on trade unions OPZZ issued today a statement in connection with the May Day. The document reads in parts:

"The world is facing a continuous threat. We are living in the times of armaments escalation which is the main instrument of imperialist policy.

"For working class and all the working people May Day is a day of manifesting against war and destruction, in defence of peace and peaceful life of nations.

"The USSR recent disarmament initiatives create a great chance for mankind. The working people in Poland accept them at length seeing in them guarantees for the lasting peace.

"We pin our hopes -- which will accompany workers in the May Day parades -- to the 10th PUWP Congress. The Polish trade union movement, actively participating in the national debate on the party's programme, would like to contribute to development of our people's homeland," the OPZZ statement says.

Dissidents Arrested 30 Apr

AU301558 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 30 (AFP) -- Police arrested a number of dissidents Wednesday, on the eve of the May Day and possible opposition demonstrations called for by underground solidarity, opposition sources said. Those arrested in Warsaw included Solidarity's former national spokesman, Janusz Onyskzkiewicz, aged 42, according to the sources. Another oppositionist, Jacek Kuron, 52-year-old founder of the now-dissolved Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), was interogated for three hours in the Interior Ministry and warned not to take part in any May Day counter-demonstrations, the sources said. Three of Mr Onyszkiewicz's fellow-members in an independent "May Day committee" refused permission to organise a march were also arrested and still being held, the sources said. The three were named as Jaciej Jankowski, Marcin Przybulowicz, and Andrzej Malanowski. A former Solidarity leader, Antoni Pietkiewicz, was arrested Wednesday morning at his workplace here.

In Gdansk, where police have been reinforced, Mariusz Wilk, the former editor of the local Solidarity bulletin during the union's legal period, and five other persons were placed in provisional custody Monday after being held for 48 hours, and another militant, Stanislaw Ciskowski, was arrested Wednesday.

In another Baltic port, Szczecin, 10 persons were arrested Wednesday and several were still being held, the sources said.

In Wroclaw, another former leader of underground Solidarity, Jozef Pinior, was summoned Wednesday to appear at the public prosecutor's office.

Such pre-May Day arrests are commonplace, Western observers said here, and are apparantly aimed at dissuading Poles from taking part in the demonstrations organised for the past five years by the opposition.

Official warnings have meanwhile been given to Western television teams -- who are forbidden to film counter-demonstrators -- and to Polish correspondents of Western news agencies.

The official press has for several days been denouncing the calls for counter-demonstrations as the work of "foreign agents."

BEDNARSKE FORESEES END TO CONCEPT OF 'CRISIS'

LD250519 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A nationwide ideotheoretical conference, devoted to Chapter 6 of the PZPR draft program, Shaping Socialist Attitudes and Social Consciousness, Issues of Education, Learning and Culture, has ended in Krakow. Summing up the discussion, Henryk Bednarski declared that the party program associates with a universal expectation of eliminating concepts such as crisis and inability in the not-too-distant future.

MESSNER RECEIVES RADOM VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS

LD282356 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner has received a delegation from Radom Voivodship: Bogdan Prus, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee; Edward Jedruszewski, chairman of the voivodship people's council; and Alojzy Wojciechowski, voivoda. The implementation of the government's decision of 20 June, 1981 on solving the main socioeconomic issues of the voivodship was discussed. The delegation thanked the government for its assistance.

1985 ECONOMIC CRIME COST 900 MILLION ZLOTYS

LD291102 Warsaw PAP in English 1005 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29: Financial controllers have found that economic crime cost Poland nearly 900 million zlotys (about 5,487 dollars) last year. Most of the detected offences involved falsified drivers' mileage forms and fodder distribution documents, seeking undue remunerations, overstating the costs of invoiced labour and services, and theft of construction materials and products. Yet, the effects of mismanagement, waste, and poor production affected the national economy to a far greater extent, and along with similar cases of bypassing financial and economic discipline revealed in 1985 are estimated at over 13.5 billion zlotys (about 82 million dollars).

ARSON SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN KRAKOW 24 APR

LD291733 Warsaw PAP in English 1459 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 -- Security functionaries of the Krakow Voivodship (regional) police headquarters detained last Thursday Jan R., Tadeusz Sz., Marian B., and Aleksander K., suspected of a number of arson attacks on apartments of trade union activists in the Krakow District of Nowa Huta at the turn of the year. The investigation is continuing.

OPZZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON MINIMUM WAGE

LD241610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] On the first day of the meeting of the OPZZ executive Committee, trade unionists adopted a position demanding an increase in the lowest wage which in their view must not be below the minimal pension, now amounting to Z7,000.

RATIONING OF HIGH GRADE OFFAL TO END IN MAY

LD262325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] According to the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, class 1 offal -- that is liver, tongue, kidney and heart -- will no longer be rationed as of May. The additional ration of 0.5 kg of meat, including beef on the bone but not processed meats, will be maintained. It will also be possible to buy ground meat using the beef and veal on the bone coupons. Small chickens will be sold within the rationing system, whereas large poultry will remain on open sale.

NEW RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN PARIS

PM281506 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Apr 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Founding of Polish Episcopate Paper"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Polish intellectual and political circles have just noted with great interest the founding of a new magazine ZNAKI CZASU (Signs of the Times) published in Polish in Paris by the Dialogue Center and placed under the Polish primate's patronage.

The first editorial explains the reasons for founding this magazine. Catholic publications in Poland being "strictly censored" and reduced to the bare bones by drastic limitations on paper supplies. This has been done at the very time when "the Catholic Church has once again become the object of attacks in the mass media" and when "some emigre circles are also making unjustified criticisms of the church."

The magazine's aim is to tell the truth about life in the country and about the church. To do that it must oppose both the communist government in Poland and some emigre circles which tend to accuse the church of alleged indulgence toward the authorities. As the editorial says, "not recognizing the Polish state which really exists is possible when you are a long way from the country and fulfilling your objectives.

"It is impossible when, like the church, you bear great responsibility for maintaining religious and national life, and for defending human rights in the country in the conditions which really exist there." Thus the church hopes to win not the present battle but the long war which is only just beginning.

Taking Issue

So it will come as no surprise to see that the first edition takes issue with the Polish-language magazine KULTURA published in Paris by emigre groups. ZNAKI CZASU makes this accusation: "The Communists have not succeeded in causing a major split in the church in the whole post-war period. Is somebody else now trying to obtain this result?"

It is easy to understand the importance that this new magazine will have on the intellectual and political scene in Poland. For instance the first issue publishes a series of unpublished documents, letters or statements made by the primate in 1985 to various state authorities, to the health minister, the culture minister, the prime minister, the speaker of the Sejm and so forth.

The church, which outlines its grievances, regrets the deadlock and current negotiations, calls for the revision of various bills, protests the obstacles which Catholic publications encounter, proposes the elimination of Department 4 in the Interior Ministry, which has the job of monitoring the church (Father Popieluszko's murderers were officials from that department), and so forth.

There is also a very critical article by Ludwik Dorn, a former Solidarity official about the free trade union's program call for the formation of a "self-managed society." The author regards it as unrealistic and thinks in particular that it reflects the weakness of Solidarity, which was undermined at the end of 1981 by internal quarrels among small groups united only by their common struggle against the government.

RADIO REPORTS CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR PLANT ACCIDENT

AU292025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers, TASS announces that an accident took place at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, 130 km north of Kiev. A government commission headed by Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is working on the spot. The commission consists of heads of ministries and departments, scientists, and experts.

According to preliminary data, the accident occurred in the buildings of the fourth power-generating unit and caused the destruction of part of the reactor's building, its damage, and a certain leak of radioactive substance. The other three undamaged power-generating units have been shut down and are in operational reserve. Two persons were killed during the accident.

Urgent steps were taken to eliminate the effects of the accident. The radiation situation at the power station and the area nearby has now been stabilized and the necessary medical assistance is being given to those affected. The inhabitants of the nuclear power station's settlement and three nearby localities have been evacuated. The state of the radiation situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and the adjacent territory is being monitored continuously.

Normal Radiation Level Reported

AU301124 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 1051 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/4/1986 -- In connection with the damage that was caused at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the USSR, the national environmental radiation monitoring stations and laboratories, which are carrying out constant activity to measure and monitor the radioactive levels in the air, water, and soil in our country, report that no increase of these levels has been registered and that it shows the normal limits. Measurements are continuing in accordance with the established program.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MAY DAY FESTIVE MEETING

AU301734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/4/1986 -- The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme. Elena Ceausescu, other members of the Romanian Party and state leadership attended, in the afternoon of April 30, a popular meeting hosted by Bucharest's spacious Palace of Sports and Culture to mark May Day, the international day of solidarity of the working people.

The meeting was opened by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest City RCP Committee, mayor-general of the capital. Miu Dobrescu, member of the CC of the RCP executive Political Committee, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, spoke about the significance of May Day. A festive show ended the meeting.

Festive meetings in observance of May Day were also held in Romania's county seats.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER

AU291652 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1420 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/86 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceauescu received on April 29 Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, who paid an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The Sri Lankan premier thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having received him, and conveyed him a friendly salute from the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that his salute and best wishes be conveyed to President Junius Richard Jayewardene. President Nicolae Ceausescu also expressed his conviction that the Sri Lankan premier's visit and the understandings covenanted would help develop friendly ties between the two countries and peoples.

During the interview stress was laid on the positive course of relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Sri Lanka, and the wish was expressed to further deepen and diversify bilateral cooperation, to mutual interest, in the interests of world peace and understanding. It was assessed that the continually growing economic potential of the two countries provided prerequisites for the expansion of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, and the increase of commercial exchanges, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Aspects of the world political life were also approached.

Showing that the international situation continues to be particularly serious and that actions have been taken of late conducive to mounting tension, President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the necessity that everything possible be done for the cessation of the arms race, the implementation of a general programme of disarmament which should focus on nuclear disarmament, including also all conventional weapons, arms and troops reduction, lower military expenditure, for the elimination of the threat and use of force from interstate relations and the exclusively negotiated settlement of all litigious issues, for a policy of peace, security and understanding all over the world.

The need was underscored for strengthened collaboration and unity of action of the small and medium-sized countries, of developing and non-aligned countries for their independent economic and social progress, for the achievement of a joint strategy in the struggle for the resolution of underdevelopment questions, for the establishment of a New World Economic Order.

President Nicolae Ceausesecu pointed to the significance of the calling, under the U.N. aegis, of an international conference to be attended by developing and developed countries with a view to elaborating a new economic policy and finding a global solution to the developing countries' debts.

During the interview the two countries' determination was expressed to expand collaboration on an international plane in the struggle for the settlement, in the people's interests, of the major problems facing present-day mankind, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet. The interview proceeded in a cordal atmosphere.

Dascalescu, Premadasa Talks

AU291448 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1427 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1986 -- The official talks conducted between Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, concluded in Bucharest on April 29.

Expressing joint satisfaction at the way in which problems related to bilateral economic collaboration were approached, at the interest the two sides' showed in the expansion of the areas where mutually advantagesous cooperation may develop, the two prime ministers expressed their governments' determination to make efforts for the fulfillment of the collaboration and cooperation ventures agreed upon.

At the end of their talks, the two prime ministers highlighted the productive character of the visit, of the exchange of views, and expressed their belief that they would contribute to the expansion and strengthening of the manysided collaboration and friendship between Romania and Sri Lanka.

An understanding was signed on the further development of trade and the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Premadasa Departs

AU291527 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/1986 -- The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, left Bucharest on Tuesday afternoon after paying an official visit to Romania over April 24-29 upon the invitation of Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu.

The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by his Romanian counterpart, by government members and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR CHERNOBLY ACCIDENT

Monitoring of Fallout Increases

LD301722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Summary] Belgrade; 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Services has stepped up radiation monitoring over the whole of the country. According to the latest reports increased radiation has been detected in Slovenia but the level of radioactive matter in the air and water is 50 times below the permitted level. The Federal Committee has asked relevant institutions to introduce around-the-clock monitoring and measuring of radiation levels. Scientists are not expecting radiation over Yugoslavia to reach the level where emergency measures might be needed.

Fallout Below 'Allowable' Level

AU301704 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] We have been in telephone contact with Dr Mila Djordjic, deputy president of the Federal Committee for Health. Let us hear her statement:

[Begin recording] [Djordjic] Appropriate organizations are monitoring the concentration of radioactive substances. This is one fact. Another fact is that yesterday, after the statement was issued, the Federal Committee and other respective organs in the republics have taken measures to intensify and to increase the monitoring by all these authorized organizations. This is being done in our country and there is no danger that it will not be done, and we are taking care.

Third, on the basis of the reports we have received from all the organizations and the republics that carry out the monitoring -- and we are receiving and constantly collating the reports -- it is shown that because of the change in meteorological conditions and because of rain, an increase in the content of radioactive substances has been registered in the SR of Slovenia, but it is far below the permitted level. This means that there is no need for concern ... Hallo?

[Announcer] Please continue.

[Djordjic] It is considerably below the allowable level. [end recording]

Tourists Contaminated

AU301956 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A group of our tourists who visited the Kiev region in the USSR recently was examined at the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade this morning. A small number had a certain level of contamination in their clothing, but it presented no hazard to their health or the health of their environment. All the citizens examined were sent home and were given appointments for checkups at the Military Medical Academy.

LCY, ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE MAY DAY MESSAGE

LD010457 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

["May Day Message" issued by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidiums of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the Federation of War Veteran's Associations of Yugoslavia and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia]

[Text] To the working class of Yugoslavia and to all working people and citizens, war veterans, young people, members of the Armed Forces and organs of social self-protection, and to our citizens temporarily working abroad, we congratulate you on 1 May -- Labor Day.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the demonstrations and bloodshed in Chicago in support of the demands for workers rights. The last 100 years have been characterized by the working class and other exploited and enslaved peoples' struggles for freedom, equality and human dignity.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Tito, Yugoslavia's working class and its nations and nationalities crowned their own struggle with historic victories and revolutionary transformations in all the spheres of life. In this way a free and independent SFRY was founded, as a community of equal nations and nationalities, based on the socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and the power of the working class.

Faced with many difficulties, we are today trying, by relying on our own resources, to accelerate the pace of development, to overcome obstacles and to promote all that is of value and reject all that is retrograde. Determination in action is being called for by the present situation in the country and by millions of the working people and citizens who, through this year's delegate elections, displayed powerful committment to the country's future successful development.

In order to make a faster and stable development possible and to secure a favorable position in the international division of labor, we must resolutely and efficiently carry out the tasks laid down by the long-term program of economic stabilization and introduce urgently needed changes in the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management.

The working people rightly expect this year's congresses and conferences, and the 13th LCY Congress, in particular, to reiterate and reaffirm the unity of Yugoslavia's working class and the identity and indivisibility of its interests. The implementation of their resolutions and stance will be a firm obstacle to bureaucratic, etatist, nationalist and other attempts at division as well as at insularity.

We are living in an era of increasing tension in the world. Exacerbation in international relations and of bloc divisions continues; the arms race is being steadily intensified; and armed interventions against small countries have become a frequent occurrence. Proceeding from mankind's lasting interest in preserving peace, freedom, equality, and the independence of all people, Yugoslavia will, by consistently implementing the principles and goals of a nonaligned policy, support the peaceful solutions to conflicts and oppose all forms of domination and pressures in international relations. In pursuing this course, to which it is committed, Yugoslavia will continue to support and assist liberation movements and progressive forces in the world.

United and in harmony we shall overcome all our difficulties. Fresh creative enthusiasm will help us to realize our common goals. We shall resolutely oppose all those who try to stop us from achieving this. We are on the way to open up new prospects for socialist self-management.

To the working class, all working people and citizens of the SFRY we wish a happy Labor Day.

[Signed] Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Presidium of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Presidium of the Federal Board of the Federation of War Veterans of Yugoslavia; and Presidium of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

MORE ON VISIT BY SYRIA'S HAFIZ AL-ASAD

Further Talks With Vlajkovic

AU301700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Here is a report by our journalist Nebojsa Jankovic, who tells about the last day of the visit by Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president, who conducted talks with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the White Palace at Dedinje.

The frank and friendly dialogue which lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours was chiefly concerned with international subjects. Discussing the conditions under which the Nonaligned Movement works, Presidents Vlajkovic and al-Asad positively assessed the work of the Coordination Bureau in New Delhi, pointing out that the gathering was oriented toward action and was by this very fact a good preparation for the eighth summit in Harare.

Speaking about priority directions of the activities of the nonaligned countries, the presidents conditionally divided them into three groups: the first should embrace the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security and disarmament; the second a gradual solving of the economic problems of the developing countries; and the third specific involvement aimed at solving the world crises.

Speaking about crises, they insisted on the principle that they should be solved in a peaceful way, which refers to the Iraq-Iran war, the tension in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region, the situation in Central America, and in other regions.

They also talked about the Palestine problem as the essence of the Middle East crisis. They agreed that no solution is possible in the Middle East without the implementation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state.

What should particularly be stressed at the end of the visit is the serious and responsible position of the two leaders on the problem of terrorism. It was said on several occasions that there is, and there can be, no justification for terrorist activities, which of course refers to all the forms of terrorism, from individual to state terrorism. The need was stressed for joint activities against terrorism, to which the talks between the ministers of internal affairs of the two countries were devoted. Such a responsible approach to this serious problem -- and let this be the conclusion by your correspondent who covered the visit -- exceeds in its significance the framework of the Yugoslav-Syrian relations.

This is corroborated by the report that Hans Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, has arrived in Belgrade for talks with Syrian President al-Asad.

Speaking about bilateral relations, itis not difficult to state that President al-Asad's visit will be a new stimulus to the development of traditionally good relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Syria.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG'S GENSCHER

LD301738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon. The West German minister came to Belgrade to meet with Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and the FRG carried out an extensive exchange of views on the most topical issues which concern international relations. The talks took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. They laid particular stress on the situation in the Mediterranean and the consequences of the military attack on Libya, as well as on the two countries' efforts to tackle these problems in a peaceful way and through cooperation. According to the two ministers, this is the realistic way toward easing and normalizing the situation in the region which is of great importance for peace and security in Europe. Attention was drawn to the importance of cooperation between all countries in the struggle against international terrorism, to which end the forthcoming dialogue of the groups of foreign ministers of the European Community with India, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, should contribute.

In the conversation which was continued during a working luncheon the two ministers spoke in favor of tackling the acute problems of international economic life more effectively. This particularly effects developing countries. There was also discussion about hotbeds of crisis, especially southern Africa. Both sides attached great importance to the Nonaligned Movement as a factor of stability in international relations. Its participation and contribution are necessary for resolving all important problems in the political and economic life of the world community. The current status of East-West relations was also mentioned.

Dizdarevic and Genscher noted with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG and the implementation of the agreement reached during their previous meeting in January this year has been developing successfully. They both expressed readiness to further enrich this cooperation.

LCY'S VIDIC INTERVIEWED BY BCP PAPER

AU231217 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 21 Apr 86 p 4

[Interview with Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and leader of the LCY delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, held 2-5 April, by an unmaned RABOTNICHESKO DELO "representative" -- time and place of interview not given]

[Text] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Can you describe your impressions of the work and documents of the 13th BCP Congress, and the present development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria?

[Vidic] We followed the work of the 13th BCP Congress with great interest. We addressed your congress with a greetings message on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the congress clearly expressed the topical tasks facing the CBP and Bulgarian society, particularly as regards the scientific-technical revolution. This is a task of exceptionally important revolutionary significance today. Socialism must show its ability not only to proceed side by side with the contemporary development of productive forces, but also to play a leading role in it, and to guide society on this basis toward even more highly developed forms of socialist social development. It is understandable that in this respect our attention was focused on the postulates presented by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in connection with the further development of socialist democracy on the basis of socialist self-management. As your country is aware, for several decades now we in the SFRY have been developing the system of socialist self-management. Within the framework of the existing friendly cooperation between the LCY and the BCP, we would like to implement an active exchange of opinions in this sector of our social life. The 13th BCP Congress delegates expressed themselves in a frank, critical, and self-critical manner, on the basis of firm principles, and in the confidence that they will be able to cope with the new tasks assigned to them, to the BCP, and to your society by the 13th BCP Congress.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Can you describe the state and the prospects of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the LCY, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY, between our two fraternal peoples?

[Vidic] The cooperation plan between the LCY and the BCP for 1986 and 1987 was recently coordinated and adopted. This plan is distinguished by its dynamic character and by the striving for a further development of our cooperation. It envisages an exchange of opinions at all levels, it provides for meetings between party workers in different sectors of our social life, it also envisages discussions of certain subjects of mutual interest. The relations between the LCY and the BCP have already attained an enviable level and intensity. We will devote further efforts to the implementation of the new cooperation plan in the spirit of our common will further to develop the friendly relations between the LCY and the BCP, between our two countries.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How are the workers class and the peoples of the SFRY preparing themselves for the forthcoming LCY Congress and can you describe the tasks they are coping with at the present stage of development?

[Vidic] Yes, it is true that oru 13th LCy Congress is also approaching. It will be held at the end of June 1986. The nationwide discussion of the basic draft resolutions which the congress will adopt as its own decisions is already is progress. We are striving to mobilize all efforts of our socialist community of peoples and nationalities in the SFRY, which all enjoy equal rights, and resolutely guide them toward the definite assertion of socialist self-management, under the conditions of which, our workers class and our working people will play a truly leading role in solving all questions confronting our society.

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Along with the country's successful development during the four decades in which new socialist Yugoslavia was created and the development of productive forces and culture, which have completely changed the appearance of our country, we are confronted with considerable economic and other problems that are making our development at the present stage more difficult. At the 13th LCY Congress all communists, and all organized socialist forces in our country will be faced with the categorical demand for resolute action to overcome the existing difficulties and to devote persevering efforts to the development of our society in all sectors of life during the forthcoming period. We are striving for the goal that the young generation in our country should take its place in social life, just as the former young generation carried the people's liberation struggle on its shoulders and implemented socialist revolution. Our young people must become the most active participants, the subjects of socialist construction, and the true builders of their own present and future.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How would you describe the evaluation of the LCY and of the SFRY of the situation in the Balkans and as regards the initiative to transform the Balkans into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons, into an area of good-neighborliness, peace, and comprehensive cooperation?

[Vidic] In our greetings message to the 13th BCP Congress we stressed the importance of the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations as regards the total development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans. The SFRY adheres to a policy of nonalignment, it is in favor of settling all international controversies by peaceful means on the basis of the observance of the UN Charter, the documents issued by the CSCE Helsinki Conference, and the decisions adopted by the seven summit conferences held by the Nonaligned Movement, aimed at a policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. In the spirit of this policy we are most perseveringly striving for the establishment and development of friendly relations among all Balkan peoples and countries.

Today, when all mankind is facing exceptionally great danger, when we are all living under the threat of an unrestrained arms race, particularly in the field of developing and deployment of nuclear, and other mass destruction weapons, under the threat of the policy of confrontation, conducted by certain circles which are disposed toward a policy of strength, domination, and hegemonism, we appreciate the importance of the task resolutely and fully to liquidate such weapons. In this connection, together with you, we firmly declare ourselves in favor of transforming the Balkans into a true zone of friendly cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons. In order to achieve this goal we must obviously persist in our joint efforts.

ZEMLJARIC, OTHERS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU291059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Jasna Kesic and Djoko Kesic Report on the Chamber of Republics and Provinces Session Held in the SFRY Assembly]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Apr -- A Step Backward in Agriculture

"Last year's unfavorable economic trends have continued their this year and in Vojvodina, due to its specific economic structure, they have been manifested much more sharply than in other parts of the country," Mileva Dzakulin (Vojvodina) said at the beginning of the discussion.

The Exclusion of Economic Laws

"While expressing our concern regarding economic trends, I think we should be concerned about increasingly frequent experiments and pressures which we are facing in our economy and in our society as a whole, and which represent a significant factor in generating our current crisis and its worsening trend," said Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. "Let us enumerate some of these pressures. Attempts to abandon a realistic evaluation and use of basic factors of economic activity which include several elements, are becoming more and more frequent. More and more frequently attempts are made toward finding a solution to current economic questions without taking into account economic criteria and market laws which represent the basic tools needed to conduct more sound and more efficient economic activities in our society as a whole. We are introducing into the system and the economic policy more and more administrative measures, regulations, and the distribution of income instead of introducing economically motivating and coercive measures.

"Instead of updating and strengthening the integration of the Yugoslav economic potential and unified market in order to overcome more successfully numerous developing and other problems, in some parts autarchic tendencies and a withdrawal into narrower regions and behind the borders of the existing structures are getting stronger. I also think," Zemljatic said that there will be no serious turn in the implementation of the stabilization program, and thus in our economic trends, unless we deal with these phenomena more resolutely. It is impossible to elaborate on extremely damaging consequences of this kind of behavior, but it is obvious that by further continuing this behavior and by our avoiding the problem we are in fact encouraging all those tendencies we pointed out today.

"The foreign exchange market started its work yesterday without the use of Article 110 of the Foreign Exchange Dealings Law, which we consider to be an important advance toward the gradual normalization of the foreign exchange market's work and toward solving numerous reproduction problems.

"Regarding personal incomes," Zemljaric said, "the Federal Executive Council's opinion is that they should be brought into line with what is set by increases in productivity and exports. Moreover, as regards loss-makers, it is impossible to continue with the current practice and the socialization of losses, legally or illegally. As far as taking the burden off the economy is concerned, apart from the measures already mentioned, in the Federal Executive Council there are a number of teams of exports working on the assessment of the overall financial position of the country, of the banks, and of a part of the population. These assessments will represent the basis for the preparation of suitable suggestions for changes in the system of accountancy, and in the system of revaluating current and fixed assets which would make a significant contribution toward the further affirmation of the real factor of economic operations. We are also studying both negative and positive effects of the changes in the world price of oil and gas in relation to the value of the dollar and how all this affects our economy, the reduction in interest rates, and intercurrency changes. At the same time, we must also study the negative side to which very little attention has been payed in our country," Janez Zemljaric said, among other things.

SRZENTIC SPEECH TO MONTENEGRO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU290903 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed report on speech by Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee, at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro in Titograd on 11 April]

[Text] I was convinced that changes in the number of members of the LCY Central Committee should in fact be aimed at increasing the number of Central Committee members from among the ranks of production workers, the younger generation, the middle generation, and so forth. I must in opening state that when the matter was explained this way, I had no doubts because I wished for and thought that it would be good for this to happen. However, judging by what I can follow through the press, I believe that what is happening unfortunately confirms the suspicion that the changes are not made because of this reason or not primarily because of it. The expanded lists that we can read in the press these days attest to this. I personally think that what is being done with the elections to the LCY Central Committee can be a step backwards in relations to the well-initiated changes in the cadre policy for these elections. It is certain that what should be done is quietly to learn a fundamental lesson from these elections and to analyze everything that they have shown not only in the LC but also in the entire delegate system. There would be bad things there, too, but, considered as a whole, this would be a step forward in the democratization of cadre policy and in the efforts to really move the decisionmaking on the key issues of cadre policy out of narrow circles.

Judging by the start that has been made I fear that things will not move in this direction and that we will have a composition of the Central Committee which will be burdened by the same great difficulties that burden the present Central Committee in fulfilling its role and that we may receive proposals from the republics and provinces, and, in the end, have a Central Committee which will not only reflect the specific characteristics which every republic or province absolutely has.

I am not against these specific characteristics being reflected in a certain way through the proposals for the LCY Central Committee, but it is possible that the proposals which we receive will primarily be expressions of different approaches or expressions of an aspiration in certain communities to stop the process of an essential cadre renewal and democratization of relations and that this will signify an attempt to stop the increasing bureaucratization of the cadre policy which our society needs at this time. In my opinion, this is a great danger and this will not be without effect on the functioning of the Central Committee, not to mention that the fact that the republics and provinces have adopted different approaches to the question of whether individuals from certain structures should be elected to the Central Committee cannot be interpreted in different ways. [sentence as published]

I am convinced that we in Montenegro will not have any difficulties because large numbers of cadres have not been elected to these organs, because more than a two-third renewal of all these organs has been carried out, and because we have adopted open lists whereas a large number of republican and provincial organizations have adopted closed lists. Considered on the whole, different approaches in the country will not pass without comments and consequences.

ANDREJ MARINC ADDRESSES SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

LD301039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0618 GMT 17 Apr 86

["Introductory Report by Andrej Marinc at 10th Congress of Slovene LC" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The situation in which the 10th Congress of the Slovene LC is taking place requires us to analyze the current period with critical sharpness and to establish our future tasks. Communists, workers, working people, and citizens expect their initiatives and wishes to be condensed into clear messages and guidelines of the 10th congress. This is how Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, opened his introductory report at the 10th Congress of the Slovene LC.

It is not a coincidence that at the end of the last congress we emphasized that our strength lay in the know-how we had and in our unity and that we had to make constant efforts to promote them. We did not then turn a blind eye and present a rosy picture of our prospects since we were aware that we still had to provide insight into the real causes of the crisis and to determine their actual proportions and their many effects on people's lives and behavior.

Many production organizations have already begun the process of changing and diversifying their production programs, Marinc stressed. I say process since the old practice cannot be discontinued and a new one introduced at a stroke. We have already eliminated some of the causes of losses in production and in some cases we have destroyed the hotbeds of bad economic practice. We have established the tasks of promoting knowledge, people's innovative capacities, and innovation in society in general as the bases for fresh, complex, and even more difficult moves designed to overcome the accumulated difficulties and to promote the idea of relying on our own common resources in the overall system of associated labor. Our public expenditure has, to a greater degree than ever before, been adjusted according to our possibilities. This, of course, requires giving up many things and constantly fighting the deep-rooted habit of spending more than has been created.

Continuing his introductory report, Andrej Marinc went on to speak about the strategic goals of development, emphasizing the importance of ensuring that scientific and technological achievements are more rapidly incorporated into the restructuring of our developing process on the basis of our own knowledge and innovations.

The LC of Slovenia is in favor of a massive-scale innovation activity. We must develop in such a way as to make sure that this activity takes immediate root in the basic organizations of associated labor and in self-management work units and becomes an integral part of the business and development activity of associated labor organizations. This requires that we should establish a powerful scientific and technical culture as a lynchpin of research work and socially organized and guided innovation activities stemming from that work. Several collectives have already proved the economic, technological,and cultural advantages of the development of innovatory work as a mass movement. This calls for the development of team work and the establishment of development nuclei in organizations of associated labor. Innovatory activity must include high-caliber experts as well as workers in production and management. We shall therefore insist that innovation-based and determined personal income and income of organizations of associated labor -- we shall call it innovation-based income-- becomes an important component of motivation to work and economic activity and an important criterion for assessing the ability of professionally and socially most responsible workers.

Any form of political system which would attempt, in our cicumstance, to weaken or negate the federal system in which workers and the working people exercise control over income primarily within their republics and privinces, and which would try to impose an economic will alien to the people and its working class would, sooner or later, lead to the situation where the nations and nationalities and the working class in Yugoslavia as a whole would be under a centralized and alienated authority, Marinc said.

Communists in Slovenia, Marinc said, will invest every effort for Slovenia to become an even more open community, consistent in realizing the equality of members of all our nations and nationalities who live here and work together with members of the Slovene nation and of the two nationalities. They can carry out both their individual and their collective responsibility for finding the way out of the present complex economic and political situation primarily by implementing all the constitutional principles of our system and by securing a more efficient development of both Slovenia and Yugoslavia as "the republic of work."

Through the founding of their own state withing the SFRY and by realizing working class power in the system of socialist self-management, the Slovene people have fulfilled their historic goals. Only the workers and working people living in Slovenia have the sovereing right to make decisions about the outcome, results, and conditions of their labor. Our future revolutionary task is, therefore, to demonstrate that the real causes of the many difficulties confronting us do not lie in the contradiction between the class and the national but in the too slow pace at which the constitutional status of workers associated on the basis of self-management is being realized as well as in the insufficient determination to continue to further develop the workers' constitutional position. Our idea and practice as regards the realization of equality for the Italian and Hungarian nationalities in Slovenia is based on essentially identical principles.

So, if the constitutional concept of the federation is to be realized, it is essential for workers in the republics and provinces to assume full responsibility for both their own development and the development of Yugoslavia as a whole. In the view of we communists, the lasting interests of our own nation, of the two nationalities, and of all the working people in Slovenia will best be fulfilled within a federative, independent, socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia. These interests make us responsible for it and for everything that is happening in it: for the situation in Kosovo, for the struggle against counterrevolution there, for the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, for the economic progress of Kosovo as a particularly underdeveloped area and also for relations with the SR of Serbia and those within other republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Considerable efforts are needed if we are to achieve a far more efficient, consistent, and responsible system of agreement-reaching and implementation of decisions passed by the federation. We reject those proposals in which calls are being made in a formalistic manner for objective differences in interests, views, and standpoints to be resolved by majority vote. In the past, Marinc said, attempts to impose, determine, and implement common interests by ignoring democratic constitutional procedures, led to serious exacerbation in intranational relations if they were based on the view of the federation as a supranational community.

Among the issues of development Marinc also included protection of the human environment to which, as he noted, to little attention was paid in the past.

By developing the socioeconomic system and particularly economic policy measures we must, constantly and in a creative way, seek for and reexamine the functioning of those factors which enable a more successful economic activity in organizations of associated labor, and create conditions for a more successful development on the basis of internationally accepted criteria for assessing the social usefulness of work and which stimulate constant increase in individual and social labor productivity. In society as a whole, we shall have to promote the principle that each of us individually, and we as a community, must learn to live on the results of our own work and efforts. This is what the constitutionally defined system of cooperation and solidarity in associated labor in the country, as a whole, is based upon. However, we must in society, in general, avoid any false solidarity with those economic subjects which obviously lack any prospects as far as development is concerned. We must also take more efficient measures to prevent any income being generated or distributed unless it is a result of commercially or socially recognized work or economic activity.

Only by investing more of our own improved work, know-how, technology, and ideas and relying less on raw materials and reducing the use of energy will be be able to emerge from the inferior position in our cooperation with the world, assume an equal role in the international division of labor, and secure our lasting presence in international economic relations. The first prerequisite for success in this is joint and coordinated activity with organizations of associated labor on the territory of the entire country and the pooling of labor and resources with them on the basis of self-management.

We must also, Marinc went on, reselect and reexamine ways of creating new directions of developing the economic structure which will be dominant in the world of tomorrow. These directions will sometimes be risky and will demand a large amount of individual and social courage. We must therefore work on creating new organizations of associated labor and different kinds of production units which would be in line with the development of social and property relations. The practice in the world today and the experience of our post-war development have demonstrated that small units with up-to-date programs based on know-how, an enterprising spirit, and creativity deserve all our support. In order to successfully realize planned projects, these units must pool and make use of private savings and of other forms of the working people's private means as well as their initiatives. Some of the projects might turn out to be a failure, but, on the whole, this direction of future development could lead to the necessary transformation of the Slovene and, in particular, of the Yugoslav economy.

A sense of powerlessness because of the inefficient political system has recently been discerned among communists. It has become obvious that too often we choose not to tackle our own narrow-mindedness, inconsistency, and obsession with the pragmatic interests of our own living and working environment which stimulate the aspiration toward and practice of statism both in the republics and in the municipalities. We can oppose this tendency by enhancing our capabilities and the accountability of those responsible for organizing a more coordinated and meaningful activity of communists in workers councils, delegation, in the Socialist Alliance, in the chambers of associated labor, and in the assemblies in general.

The LC, Marinc added, has fought and will continue to fight against nationalist egoism and tendencies toward insularity and self-sufficiency which regard Yugoslavia as an obstacle and a restricting factor and not as an advantage offered by the coexistence, brotherhood, and unity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities and as an inspiration and stimulus to open up to the world.

In line with the spirit of the constitution and the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee, we Slovene Communists will continue to oppose tendencies toward so-called radical changes in the political system which at the same time call for changes in the AVNOJ-established concept of Yugoslavia.

Working people will secure the inviolability of their rights and freedom by implementing and further developing socialist self-management, constitutionality and legality, and not be insisting on the kind of changes in the political system which would lead us to a situation in which these rights would be generously presented by a strong state.

In accordance with our organization's historical and constitutional role, we communists bear the responsibility, on behalf of the working class, our people, our own nations, and the entire Yugoslav community for the country's further development and, today, for defending the achievements of socialist self-management. During the period between the two congresses we succeeded in realizing our vanguard role despite considerably more difficult and complex social circumstances. Conflicts, contradictions, and differing interests in our society became much more manifested in this period. Our working class is today larger than before and has become more educated, while under the pressure brought upon the present crisis and particularly as a result of our participation in international division of labour, its conscience has been changing rapidly. Despite these changes the majority of the working class still belongs to the category of direct producers. The LC's influence in its ranks is of vital importance for its recognition and if it is to realize its historic mission. It has become clear that the unanimity achieved, in principle, as regards the way of the long-term social development was not sufficient for us to overcome specific crisis situations and that the real unity within the LC and the majority of the working people must be fought for in each social action and over every singly specific issue.

Central Committee Elected

AU292028 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] At the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia, the following were elected members of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia (776 delegates cast their votes, 2 ballots were invalid, the candidates received the number of votes as indicated):

Viktorija Avrelio (758), Geza Bacic (741), Ciril Baskovic (762), Adolf Bibic (771), Slava Bicek (770), Robert Blinc (770), Milan Bratec (763) Joze Budja (768) Robert Cerne(758), Zinka Dravinec (768), Joze Drinovec (771), Ivan Dolnicar (759), Tomaz Ertl (762), Leo Fusilli (769), Tibor Fule (766), Slavko Geric (749), Silvo Gorenc (764), Bogo Gorjan (764), Tomaz Gorjup (773), Dusanka Gracanin (770), Zvezdana Grzina (770), Anica Haluzan (771), Mitja Horvat (772), Nada Hudarin-Zavolovsek (767), Marija Iskrenovic (768), Vlado Janzic (743), Anica Karbas (765), Vlado Klemencic (754), Matjaz Kmecl (762), Stojan Kokosar (771), Silvo Komar (770), Jak Koprivc (729), Matija Koritnik (768), Zdravko Krvina (751), and Milan Kucan (760),

Alnevenka Lascak (768), Zlatko Leskovsek (771), Sonja Lokar (769), Vilma Mancek (768), Andrej Marinc (760), Joze Matekovic (771), Milan Meden (742), Gvido Melink (771), Joze Miklavc (771), Joze Misigoj (769), Matjaz Mulej (766), Stane Pejovnik (769), Katica Pintaric (769), Stane Pirnat (764), Janko Pleterski (769), Lado Podbevsek (769), Tugomir Pokorn (768), France Popit (654), Miran Potrc (765), Vlado Prebilic (771), Zivko Pregl (760), Milos Prosenc (759), Herman Pucnik (768), Miha Ravnik (751), Rafael Razpet (758), Ciril Ribicic (757), Herman Rigelnik (763), Emil Rojc (711), Dusan Semolic (765), Joze Smole (755), Slavko Sorsak (764), Francka Strmole-Hlastec (762), Lenart Setinc (730), Miran Sibav (766), Dusan Sinigoj (754), Crtomir Spacapan (769), Alojz Sterk (766), Emil Stern (748), Peter Ternovsek (762), Valentina Tomlje (743), Joze Utenkar (765), Katja Vadnal (743), Ivan Vodopivec (768), Karel Vukovic (768), Iztok Winkler (755), Janez Zemljaric (747), Ivan Zagar (771), and Zdenka Znidar (770).

ECONOMIC, POPULATION PROBLEMS PLAGUE KOSOVO

AU300947 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 86 p 2

[S. Bakic article: "A Long Way to the Target"]

[Excerpts] Within Yugoslavia, Kosovo is most endangered by the unemployment of young, unskilled cadres. According to official estimates, the proportion of "actually unemployed without a job" in this province, which means those who have no income from personal work, is between 88 and 92 percent, which is the highest percentage in the country. By the end of 1985, 115,867 young people were looking for work, which means that every nineth unemployed Yugoslav is from Kosovo. Almost 90 percent of the unemployed in Kosovo are below the age of 30, and 60 percent of them are educated.

Considering the high natural increase of the population, at the end of the present 5-year period 350,000 young people will be looking for work in addition to the above-mentioned number of unemployed. In addition, the planned rate of increase in employment has not been realized; instead of the planned 6 percent, it amounted to only 4 percent in the past 5-year period.

Among the numerous causes of this state of affairs regarding employment, some key factors are stressed: the demographic element, intensified by the stormy process of migration from the countryside to the towns, without a significant drop in the birth-rate, which usually accompanies town families; the system of education which does not correspond to the requirements of the economy; and problems in the development of the economy, above all in the way in which money from the Solidarity Fund for the Development of Underdeveloped Republics and Kosovo is used.

According to the number of newborn babies per capita, Kosovo leads in Europe. In Kosovo, 158 babies are born per 1,000 women. The birthrate (25.6 percent) is three times the Yugoslav average (7.8 percent) and 17 times higher than the average in Vojvodina. Although it was recently stated at a session of the Kosovo SAWP Council for Family Planning that the birthrate was reduced 15 percent in the past 10 years, the number of people in the province by the end of the century will exceed 2.3 million, if nothing is done.

SUKRIJA, OTHERS ADDRESS KOSOVO COMMISSION

LD301218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The main attention at the beginning of this morning's debate in the Commission for the Political System and Intra-National Relations was devoted to a search for the answer to the question: What is to be done to make the LC more efficient and consistent in the implementation of its own policy? One of the ways to achieve this, according to Violce Kamberi, is to transcend more rapidly the negative phenomena in the ranks of the LC, because slow reaction here, she said, is creating dissatisfaction and indifference among a significant parts of the young generation.

The period between the two Kosovo LC conference's was the most complex one in which the League of Communists and other socialist forces had operated, Ilijaz Kurtesi said. The difficult economic situation, increasing social differences, unemployment and other problems present throughout the country are compounded in Kosovo. This is understandable in view of the aftermath of the counterrevolution in 1981 and the fact that the forces of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are still attempting to realize their policy. They are being joined, Jurtesi said, by all those who are against Yugoslav socialist self-management. According to his assessment Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have been spreading recently with help from the outside. In these conditions, he added, it has not been easy to implement the intended goals.

Not disputing the results that have been achieved in overcoming the causes and aftermath of the counterrevolution, Ilijaz Kurtesi stressed the need for better organization and greater ideo-political unity in the LC. He insisted, in particular, on the involvement of basic organizations and their permanent connection with party leaderships. The problems are not solved, he recalled, by the repetition of stances but by the daily battle where problems arise. This is particularly important when it is a matter of problems in intra-national relations. Everything which distrubs equality, brotherhood and unity, must be the constant concern of all social subjects, Kurtesi said.

Advocating a united assessment and stances on the basic questions of the present moment and situation in the country, the SR of Serbia and especially Kosovo, Ali Sukrija said that we should not be satisfied with what has been achieved in Kosovo. We have in front of us, he stressed, a very persistent and all-encompassing struggle to reveal on a broad front and among the Albanian masses in Kosovo, and particularly among a section of the youth, in a clear, more intensive and complete way, the ideological and political essence and background to the ideology of Albanian nationalism and irredentism on the line of the slogan "Kosovo -- a repubic" and "An ethnically pure Kosovo."

Any softening in the face of pressure against Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo to emigrate with the aim of creating an "ethnically pure Kosovo," conceals within itself, Ali Sukrija said, a perilous danger for Albanians themselves, their equality, togetherness with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and, above all, with the Serbian, Montenegrin and Macedonia nations with whom they have been living for centuries.

Communists and all progressive forces must involve themselves resolutely to affirm broadly the true progressive achievements of the Albanian nationality in our community; this, then, logically requires Albanian Communists to "pick out the weeds" which have been sown by Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo and elsewhere and, without vacillating, settle accounts steadfastly with the phenomena and exponents of nationalist blindness and behavior in the ranks of the Albanian nationality itself, Sukrija emphasized.

He advocated concrete differentiation at all levels, especially in the administrative and government organs, whose inefficiency is justifiably causing dissatisfaction on the part of citizens.

Pointing out the ideological and political unacceptability of some phenomena and notions in connection with the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Sukrija said that in not a small number of cases, we are coming across the view that irredentists are achieving their goals of creating "an ethnically pure Kosovo," as emigration is continuing. However much the present situation and facts have contributed to this, we should not, at any price, capitulate in the face of difficulties and falter because of subjective weaknesses. This would really be difficulties and falter because of subjective weaknesses. This would really be playing into the hands of nationalist forces -- whether Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin -- who are not interested in stabilization in Kosovo and therefore not in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Such an opportunistic understanding plays into the hands of those who unacceptably advocate that the problems in Kosovo, besides all the legitimate, state and social organs and institutions, should be solved by other means, including even changing the constitutional position of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the SR of Serbia and the SFRY.

On the other hand, Sukrija added, there is also the unacceptable reasoning "Okay, we cannot halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, but surely this does not mean that we cannot build socialism Kosovo without them." This is also a defeatist attitude, a particular kind of reconciliation with the existing situation and the failure to perceive the real essence and all the far-reaching dangers for the present and future of the socialist self-managing social development of Kosovo and our country as a whole. We must resolutely eradicate both of these notions, above all, in the LC, but also among all citizens, Sukrija stressed.

Turning to the most recent attacks on Yugoslavia by Ramiz Alia, the general secretary of the Albanian Party of Labor, Ali Sukrija warned that the messages and calls of the most responsible man in Albania were directed, above all, to all hostile, subversive forces of the Albanian nationalists in Kosovo and Yugoslavia to strengthen their fifth column activity against the independence and integrity of the SFRY. We have listened to and read many times the statements of Albanian leaders about how they are allegedly for good-neighborly relations and are interested in an independent and stable Yugoslavia. There have even been statements that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, if the integrity of Yugoslavia were threatened by danger, would come to the assistance of the peoples of Yugoslavia "but also to that of their brothers in Kosovo." From such statements, Ali Sukrija stressed, a hypocritical and vulture-like policy is again emerging, as well as the call to Ramiz Alia's imaginary allies, the enemies of the SFRY, to count on an alliance with him in these windswept Balkans to carve up Yugoslavia in order to implement Enver Hoxha's and his own dream to create a "greater Albania."

It is obvious that this policy of Ramiz Alia's, with the aim of creating some "greater Albania," inevitably leads to the sacrificing of the freedom, independence and integrity of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to some imagined ally and the leading of the Albanian people into a position of vassalage and himself into servile subordination and collaboration with foreign powers and aggressors.

Ramiz Alia, as well as his predecessor Enver Hoxha, have not learned any lessons from earlier and more recent history in the Balkans, Sukrija said.

He "who digs a pit for his neighbor, falls into it himself" -- this is the lesson of history. We are more seriously concerned than ever as to where Ramiz Alia is driving the Albanian people. I am stressing this today because in the press we read that in Albania subjects and texts are being introduced into the school curriculum that will inspire Albanian children — not with humanism and love for the nations of the world and, above all, among the neighboring peoples and their children, but with national hatred and chauvinism, bigotry and revenge against neighboring Yugoslav friendly peoples and their children, Ali Sukrija concluded.

Dusko Celic opined that the League of Communists has a somewhat closed-circle approach to problems. There is a serious danger, he said, of the top party leadership turning into a party bureaucracy, and of us thus gaining our own bureaucracy, in addition to the state and self-managing bureaucracies. The leaders should be with the people in hard times, not just at parades and festivities. The Kosovo Polje events were the best signal to the party leadership of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia that it is no use waiting for the spark and only then going to the people.

Osman Krasnici considers that this conference must get right to the bottom of the question of responsibility in the League of Communists. Until we do this in the party, we shall continue to have an active minority and a passive majority. But with such a relation of forces, the battle cannot be won, Krasnici said.

The events in Kosovo Polje did not take us by surprise, for we knew that there are individuals active who constantly aspire to arouse intra-national hatred and to impose standpoints contrary to the policy of the LC, Sadri Godanci said. They used the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins as a pretext, while themsleves doing nothing to stop it.

Desanka Djordjevic said that some phenomena, such as the petitions and gathering of Kosovo veterans in Belgrade, further burden the already onerous situation in Kosovo. All these games have nothing in common with the aspirations of the great majority of Serbian and Montenegrin people who wish to live in Kosovo. It is incomprehensible, Desanka Djordjevic said, that the fathering of Kosovo veterans in Belgrade should be placed above the League of Communists and the veterans' organization. Our veterans' association rejects as unfounded the grave accusations against some Kosovo leaders, Desanka Djordjevic said.

Vlasi Speech

LD301402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Conference of the LC of Kosovo -- Winding-up Statement by Azem Vlasi" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Winding-up the 2 days of work of the 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo, Azem Vlasi, [member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee], said unity has been demonstrated in the assessment that the situation in the province is complex and difficult, but that he also thought that the situation can and must be changed faster. He added that the words responsibility, about-turns, and efficiency were heard during the past 2 days more than any other word.

We shall go on needing, Vlasi said, assistance and support by our social community at large to help us extricate ourselves from the troubles and problems which we are confronting. However, if we carry out our tasks and commitments more efficiently then it will be easier for us to draw a clearer borderline between what is true assistance and support by the progressive forces in the SR of Serbia and throughout our country for the progressive forces which are waging a constant battle to stabilize the situation, and those forces and tendencies to which everything in Kosovo appears to be black and hopeless and which are trying to use our problems and troubles, that is to say the situation in Kosovo, as a prop for bringing forward their nationalistic and antisocialist theses, slogans, and ideas and with anti-Albanian and anti-Kosovo complexes and prejudices.

It is unrealistic and it would also display a lack of seriousness, he stressed, to make too many promises becasuse the situation is too complex and too serious to allow for a significant about-turn in a short period of time. However, I can say with certainty that the newly-elected Provincial Committee and its Presidium, and also the recently-elected LC organs in the munipalities, will make great efforts to change and to promote their methods of work and the way in which they operate in order to be able to address themselves more to the specific, real, daily, and vital interests of the people. In this context we can speak about an about-turn which is inevitable and which, I hope, we will carry through without hestitation.

As far as the struggle against enemy forces and tendencies is concerned, those who act against our system, against brotherhood, unity, togetherness, and equality, especially insofar as it concerns Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and indeed any other form of nationalism, we shll go on being resolute and uncompromising, Azem Vlasi said. As far as Albanian nationalism and irredentism are concerned, the LC's political action must be enhanced even further and channelled more clearly toward removing more quickly those social causes and circumstances which have led to the escalation of, and which continue to feed, Albanian nationalism and irredentism because I am deeply conviced that in this way we will find it easier to put an end to its consequences and manifestational forms.

The problem of Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, unfortunately, remains one of the most serious social, political, and psychological problems which are burdening our overall political situation, Vlasi stressed. I can say that we shall demonstrate maximum involvement and responsibility also on the tasks which we are facing with regard to halting the emigration process. We shall have to carry out more efficiently anything that is within our power and within the gambit of our responsibility. We shall require the assistance of our social community further afield to the extent to which this program concerns broader social circumstances, not through slanders and constant criticism which sometimes spill over into one-sidedness, but through specific and sincere assistance and by taking on some of the commitments and tasks which are beyond our possibilities.

I can say that with the composition of the provincial committee and its Presidium, and also with the composition of other organs and by virtue of the proposals for the most responsible offices in the province, we have established the conditions for a full entity of thought and action among our cadres along the lines of the LCY policy and along the line of the policy for further stabilizing the situation in Kosovo. This we have achieved also with our proposals for prominent offices in the SR of Serbia and the Federation from our province.

Never before was it so necessary and so urgent for communists, and especially those engaged in responsible social business, without hesitation and with great vigor, to grapple with the problems and with the challenges before us and do so with an unshakable optimism that we shall succeed, because we have no other alternative part from Tito's clear road and Tito's optimism, Vlasi noted.

In complex and difficult social situations we usually are too preoccupied with retrograde forces and tendencies and this conceals the danger that we may frighten ourselves. However, we must never forget, and we must not do so now, that an overwhelming majority of the people from the ranks of all our nations and nationalities is vitally interested in stable development and progress, in the system and policy which the LC together with Comrade Tito laid down as a lasting alternative. Therein lies our main strength and we must turn to it and work with it and for it, Azem Vlasi said in conclusion.

Resolution Passed

LD301331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Consolidation of ideological and action unity of the LC is of crucial importance for consistent implementation and further development of socialist self-management, implementation of long-term and immediate interests and of the decisive role of the working class. This is stressed in the resolution adopted today by the 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo. A decisive about face must be made on the ideopolitical, organizational, action and cadre areas to enable the LC of Kosovo to fulfill its leading role in the consolidation and further development of the achievements of the revolution along Tito's path.

It is the commitment and the responsibility of all the communists to resist resolutely, and to take efficient measures against, ideo-political deformations, opposition, various forms of hesitation, opportunist conduct and other forms of behaviour that debilitate the LC unity.

The political situation in the country, and especially the political moment in the province, require more than normally that the communists should step up their activity among the broad strata of our working people and citizens.

The resolution goes on to speak of the activities of the communists within the ambit of SAWP, the trade unions, the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, and other sociopolitical and social organizations. LC activity in associated labor, and in local and work communities is of special importance. Emphasis is placed on the need of the organs of administration to work more efficiently.

"The implementation of the leading role of the LC calls on LC members to have a much higher level of greater responsibility in the process of the further enhancement of ideo-political differentation. This approach is required both by the political moment in the province and by the overall situation in our society. The LC of Kosovo must clearly and resolutely settle accounts with nationalistic, irredentist, chauvinist, bureaucratic-etatist, liberalistic, technocratic, dogmatic, clericalist and other anti-socialist and anti-self-management manifestations, ideologies and tendencies," stresses the resolution.

The LC of Kosovo must fight successfully for the consistent implementation of the principles and criteria of cadre policy. The most capable and the most responsible cadres from the ranks of all our nations and nationalities must be elected: those people who possess moral and human qualities and who are prominent in the struggle against the class enemy, nationalism, irredentism, chauvinism, and for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Consistent implementation of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and of the long-term program of economic stabilization represent priority tasks of the LC of Kosovo. The communists are duty bound states the resolution, to become maximally involved in creating conditions in which workers can directly decide in associated labor and in our society as a whole on earning and distributing the income, planning, development and pooling labor resources.

Alleviating unemployment in the province is an imperative task of the communists. Special activities be implemented in pooling labor and resources between organizations of associated labor in the province and organizations of associated labor in Serbia and the country as a whole. The resolution goes on to list specific tasks of the communists in the material development of the province, all-people's defense and social self-protection, development of international cooperation and further development of education, science, culture and information.

Social policy must be channeled constantly into improving the economic and the material security of our working people and citizens. Emphasis is placed on the struggle against negative trends in housing policy and on tasks in the area of family planning.

The section of the Resolution that refers to the tasks of the LC of Kosovo in the functioning and further development of the political system stresses: "The LC of Kosovo will work for the consistent implementation of the constitutional position of the SAWP of Kosovo as a self-management and democratic sociopolitical community based on the power and the self-management of the working class and of all our working people, and also as a community of equal nations and nationalities within the SR of Serbia and as a constitutive element of the federation."

To consistently implement the constitutional concept of the province, a decisive battle must be fought against nationalist and separatiest tendencies, behavior and awareness. Also an efficient struggle must be waged against centralist-unitarist tendencies and its efforts to review the constitutional status of the Socialist Autonomous Province in our sociopolitical system. It is the task of every member of the LC of Kosovo to fight vigorously to take the mask off the reactionary and the counterrevolutionary slogan "Kosovo a republic." The LC of the province will fight resolutely, stresses the resolution, to build unity and togetherness further in the SR of Serbia. To achieve this a climate of reciprocal confidence, tolerance and readiness to bring the views closer together and to surmount the outstanding questions and problems that weigh heavily on the relations in the SR of Serbia must be created.

The Kosovo Communists will work with resolve for an overall affirmation of every nation, nationality and ethnic group, stresses the part of the resolution dealing with national equality and intra-national relations. It is stressed that to halt fully the emigration of Serbs and Montegrins from Kosovo, to create the conditions for the return of those who have emigrated and for the arrival of those who want to live and work in the province, is a priority and historic task. An even more immediate, resolute and consistent struggle has to be waged fully to eliminate the negative consequences of the counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and for the consistent implementation of the policy of national equality or our nations and nationalities. This part of the resolution also speaks of the equality of the languages and of the scripts of our nations and nationalities, about the need to do away with the phenomenon whereby legal acts and competitive examinations involve the need for the knowledge of several languages even for those posts of work where this requirement is unnecessary, and also of the need for national cultures and the creative efforts of the nations and nationalities to permeate one another.

The Kosovo Communists work for a free and equal use of the national flags of the nations and nationalities. In keeping with its political stands and orientations the LC of Kosovo is obliged to fight resolutely against any misuse of raising the flags. In this connection a law must be passed on the use of national flags, stresses the resolution, which lays down the tasks of the Kosovo Communists in other areas as well.

Conference Ends, Elections Held

LD292339 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, Apr 29 (TANJUG) -- The 14th Conference of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo ended today with the election of a new party leadership.

Azem Vlasi was elected Presidency president and Vojislav Zajic, Presidency secretary of the new 95-member Provincial Committee.

At the conference, the League of Communists of Kosovo also elected its candidates for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee and delegates to the 13th LCY Congress.

The conference adopted the conclusion that it is the priority task of Kosovo Communists to put a stop to the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province whose population is chiefly of Albanian nationality. Communists will also urge an all-round affirmation of each nation and nationality and ethnic group in Kosovo and a complete elimination of the consequences of counter-revolutionary activity from the positions of Albanian chauvinism and separatism.

It is an important task of the Kosovo Communists to ensure a faster economic development of the province, it was also stressed.

CROATIAN BODY FAILS TO AGREE ON CANDIDATES

LD302042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Contrary to expectations, the Central Committee of the Croatian LC today failed to adopted the final texts of two very important documents. After the members of this body held a well argued debate which lasted for several hours, there was no agreement on all the proposed amendments to the text of the Croatian LC's new statute nor were the final lists of candidates for Croatian LC organs and the LCY adopted.

The Central Committee of Croatian LC was also expected to establish the final lists of candidates for the Croatian LC organs and the LCY bodies. As has already been reported, the Central Committee of the Croatian LC will have 97 members (110 have been nominated), while the republic will elect 19 members who will represent the Croatian LC in the LCY Central Committee. (There are 25 candidates on the list.)

At its last session the Central Committee of the Croatian LC approved most of the candidates; but new names had to be put forward today, since in the meantime some of the candidates withdrew their candidature. Eight new candidates for membership in the Croatian LC Central Committee were proposed today. Milutin Baltic questioned the validity of the candidacy of Dr Dusan Calic, who, Baltic alleged, "defended the views of Branko Horvat". Baltic also said that even earlier, Dr Calic's standpoints were "linked with an activity and campaign launched by some circles whose aim was to push Tito aside and install Rankovic as the leader. His behavior at that time was improper."

Baltic's remarks provoked several members of the Central Committee to react, among them Milka Planinc, Slavko Sajber, Branko Puharic, Dejan Rebic, Tomislav Badovinac, Ante Markovic, and others.

After the discussion it was, however, agreed that the name of Dusan Calic should remain on the candidates list but that he and Milutin Baltic are to attend special consultations in the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

After agreeing on candidates of the Croatian LC Statutory Commission, the Central Committee proceeded to establish the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee. At the last session the Central Committee of the Croatian LC adopted the names of 17 candidates. The list had to be amended today, since the republics have to send 20 members to the LCY Central Committee. Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee, informed members of the Central Committee that Jure Bilic had asked to not be considered as a candidate on this list. Bilic's request was accepted. Nine new names had been agreed on today. The list now contains 25 candidates and will be submitted for approval at the 10th Croatian LC Congress.